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U.S. Envoy Links Aid to El Salvador To Human Rights

By Joanne Omang and Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service
SAN SALVADOR — U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton has spoken for the first time of "serious excesses" by the government of El Salvador in its war against guerrillas, and warned that Congress will refuse further aid if the human rights situation here does not improve.

American citizens understand "some abuses by those engaged in battle," Mr. Hinton said in a speech Thursday night to a business group, "but there is a limit, and at this time this government has threatened dangerously close to that limit."

Mr. Hinton said he welcomed the recent legal action against the accused killers of four American churchwomen. But he added, "Salvadoran authorities, and you, the people of El Salvador, have tolerated serious excesses." He said he fully supports government efforts "to cut these abuses. Indeed, our future assistance is dependent on such improvement."

"If there is one issue which could force Congress to withdraw or seriously reduce its support for El Salvador, it is the issue of human rights," Mr. Hinton said. Congress in December called for a cutoff of all U.S. military assistance unless the Reagan administration could certify that the Salvadoran government was moving to contain human rights abuses by its armed forces against civilians.

The administration made the certification Jan. 28, based in part on reports from the embassy that the number of noncombatant deaths attributed to the military had decreased. A number of congressmen have disputed the administration's findings.

It was unclear why Mr. Hinton chose Thursday night to speak out on rights violations. The ambassador's remarks came on the eve of a visit by a congressional fact-finding delegation, including Sens. Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, and C. Wayne Pelt, Democrat of Rhode Island, both members of the Senate Intelligence Committee. A three-member House delegation was also due to arrive Friday.

Mr. Hinton, in an allusion to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, said that those who blame concern for human rights on a "conspiracy in the international press or on other outside influences are not facing the facts."

In a recent Newsweek interview, Mr. Duarte said the international media were giving a picture of events in his country that was distorted in favor of the rebels. "We are losing the fight with the guerrillas not only in the countryside, but in the pages of The New York Times and The Washington Post," he said.

Mr. Duarte Thursday declared the guilt of six of the former guardsmen in the case of the American churchwomen. The suspects, who were arraigned Wednesday in the small provincial capital of Zacatecochoca, have not been formally charged. A civil court judge has until Saturday to evaluate the evidence and decide whether to proceed to trial.

Mr. Duarte, speaking in a television address, said that a thorough investigation had concluded that the six suspects are "the only and the true guilty ones."

There have been frequent accusations of a cover-up in the case. "We are sorry that some entities and people would have taken advantage of this tragedy to benefit their particular wretched interests," Mr. Duarte said, in an allusion to such criticism.

Mr. Duarte's Account
As Mr. Duarte described the case, the chain of events leading to the murder began when National Guard Cpl. Margarito Perez Nieto and guardsman Alirio Elber Orantes Menjivar, stationed around the El Salvador International Airport, saw Urulaine Slater Dorothy Kael and Jean Donovan, a Roman Catholic lay worker, arrive in a white Toyota minibus Dec. 2, 1980.

"The ex-guardsmen said that the aforementioned women carried handguns in which they could hide weapons, and because of that they decided to observe them from afar," Mr. Duarte said.

After Sister Kael and Miss Donovan had picked up two guns at the airport and driven away, the corporal called up a sub-sergeant, Luis Antonio Colindres, Aleman and told him about "the presence of these women and their suspicious attitude," Mr. Duarte said.

The sub-sergeant told the corporal to be careful, according to Mr. Duarte's account, and when Sister Kael and Miss Donovan returned in the minibus at about 5 p.m. to pick up two other nuns, the corporal and his comrades went to the airport command post.

Shortly afterward, the sub-sergeant ordered five of his men to dress in civilian clothes. They then

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Pope John Paul II passed before police Friday before saying Mass for 100,000 people in a Lagos stadium. He is on an eight-day African tour, his first trip abroad since he was shot in May.

Pope Begins Africa Tour In Nigeria

He Sabates Moslems, Says Mass in Stadium

The Associated Press
LAGOS — Pope John Paul II, starting his first foreign trip since the assassination attempt against him in May, arrived here Friday to a 21-gun salute and tribal greeters dancing to the beat of drums.

He proclaimed his respect for the values of Nigeria's Moslem majority and later gave thanks to the Christian faithful who nearly filled the 100,000-seat National Stadium for a late afternoon Mass.

"The acceptance of Christian faith here in Nigeria has indeed been remarkable," the pope told a cheering crowd after climbing the sports stadium in an open-topped limousine. "With eager hearts, you have welcomed generations of zealous missionaries to your land," he said.

Earlier, at the capital's Murtala Muhammed Airport, the pope spoke of the Moslem majority saying: "I earnestly hope that my presence among you will express the love and respect that I have for all of you, as well as my esteem for the worthy religious values that you cherish."

President Shugu Shagari, who is a Moslem, greeted the pontiff, who is to spend five days in Nigeria. A half-dozen groups of tribal dancers wearing cloth skirts, beards and feathers performed, and marching bands played martial music.

The pope's eight-day tour of Africa includes stops in Gabon, Benin and Equatorial Guinea.

Despite the attempt on his life in St. Peter's Square in May, the pope has rebuffed Vatican efforts to increase security around him, saying it is important to maintain personal contact.

His visit was expected to give a new boost to the flourishing Roman Catholic Church in Africa, where an estimated 2 million people are baptized each year and the number of Catholics is expected to reach 55 million this year. By the year 2000, the Vatican expects 18 percent of the continent's people will be Catholic, compared with 1 percent a century ago.

Moslem Welcome
Less than 15 percent of Nigeria's 56 million inhabitants are Catholics. But broadcasts by leaders of the Moslem community, estimated to number 30 million, welcomed the pope as "a holy and noble man who loves us all" and many tribal chiefs placed advertisements in Lagos newspapers to express their respect.

The pope was expected to preach the same message that he gave on his two previous trips to Africa, when he urged followers to let African traditions flourish but to remain faithful to the laws of the church. He made clear during his last trip, in 1980, that the laws of the church should be paramount, and he is expected to reaffirm that this time.

On Saturday, the pope is scheduled to travel 290 miles (465 kilometers) to Enugu and Onitsha, where he will visit the first permanent Roman Catholic mission in Nigeria, established in 1885.

Sunday, John Paul goes to the northern city of Kaduna, in the heart of the Moslem country, where he is to meet Moslem leaders.

He is to meet university students Monday at Ibadan, western Africa's largest city with over 5 million inhabitants.

Tuesday, the pontiff is to say a Mass for workers in Lagos' Holy Cross Cathedral and later will meet with members of the Polish community, estimated to number about 2,000 in Nigeria. He leaves here Wednesday.

U.S., Morocco Set Talks On Base Landing Rights

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
MARRAKESH, Morocco — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Friday that talks would begin soon on an agreement to permit U.S. planes to land and refuel at Moroccan air bases during periods of military emergency in the Middle East.

Mr. Haig, noting that the growth in U.S.-Moroccan military relations "requires a more formal structure to address security matters," also announced that the two countries were establishing a joint military commission "which will meet periodically for consultations."

The secretary revealed these decisions following two days of talks with King Hassan II aimed at drawing the North African kingdom closer into the military alliance that the United States is trying to create throughout the Middle East.

Mr. Haig has described this "strategic consensus" as a series of separate, cooperative arrangements with pro-Western states that share the Reagan administration's concern about threats to the region from the Soviet Union and its surrogates.

Mr. Haig, who flew Friday from Morocco to Romania for an overnight visit and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, said in Bucharest that the United States and Romania were united in upholding the right that every nation be free from outside interference, United Press International reported.

In a clear reference to Poland, Mr. Haig said recent events in Eastern Europe reflected the problems of nations attempting "to pursue their national destinies free from outside interference."

The possibility of access to Moroccan air bases is important to U.S. military planners seeking to put together the Rapid Deployment Force, which is designed to respond quickly to crises threatening U.S. interests.

Because of sensitivities rooted in their colonial pasts, most Middle Eastern countries are unwilling to permit the United States to maintain bases within their territory. That has forced Washington to plan the Rapid Deployment Force as "over the horizon presence," located outside the region and dependent on refueling and storage facilities within friendly countries.

In talking about the possibility of such facilities in Morocco, Mr. Haig carefully noted that "no decisions have been made." He added that "nothing has been discounted" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Moscow Drops Attempt To Block Foes in Madrid

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
MADRID — The Soviet Union abandoned efforts Friday to block discussion of the Poland crisis at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and Western foreign ministers resumed their attacks on the Warsaw military government for suppressing the Solidarity union movement.

The switch in Soviet tactics appeared to spring from an awareness that the Warsaw Pact had suffered severe damage to its image Tuesday when Poland, which chaired that day's session, touched off an angry, seven-hour procedural dispute and prevented eight foreign ministers from speaking.

Interpreting the Soviet decision to back off from threats to disrupt Friday's plenary session, Willibald Fahr, the Austrian foreign minister, said: "Everyone was aware that those who prevent speakers from speaking are against dialogue, and the point of this conference is to promote dialogue."

A Finnish diplomat was blunter: "The Soviets were hurt." Taking the floor Friday after having been blocked Tuesday, the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, said sarcastically: "Everything comes with time, even the turn of France to speak."

He criticized the repression in Poland as "the instinctive reaction of those who refuse change," and accused the Soviet Union of "active political and material cooperation" with the Polish military regime.

Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, sounded the Western theme of martial law in Poland was a violation of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, which is under review here, and warned that "repression will inevitably breed violent change, which could be dangerous for us all."

The events in Poland have for the moment dashed the hopes not only of the people of Poland but of all the peoples of Europe who regarded the Final Act as the symbol of a process of peaceful change in the direction of greater openness, tolerance and humanity," Lord Carrington said.

With Portugal chairing the day's session, the Soviet and Polish delegations made no attempt to interrupt other Western speakers, including the foreign ministers of the Netherlands, Ireland and Luxembourg.

But Jozef Wielec, a Polish deputy foreign minister, took advantage of the right of reply to accuse the West of waging "psycho-political war" against his country.

Mr. Wielec said that an accusation on Tuesday by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that

the Soviet Union had instigated martial law was "nonsense and an insult," and he argued that Western criticism would impede the opening of a national dialogue in Poland.

He claimed that Radio Free Europe, a U.S.-supported station that operates from Munich, had broadcast coded instructions on the organization of resistance against the martial-law government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

"If your aims are to complicate our already difficult internal situation so that you can use Poland as a pretext for your strategic game," said Mr. Wielec, addressing Western delegates, "then we repeat that your effort is doomed to failure. We shall do all we can to see that the crisis in Poland is not used against the interests of détente and stability in Europe."

The continuing polemics have left little hope for the future of the Madrid conference. Ola Ullsten, the foreign minister of neutral Sweden, said Friday that outside events had turned the gathering into "a self-destructing exercise, where what little was left of the Helsinki spring threatens to evaporate."

In spite of this widespread pessimism, the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union have been careful not to call openly for an adjournment of the meeting, which could be interpreted as sabotaging the Madrid meeting and the Helsinki process.

"We are pushing for a hasty recess," insisted Max M. Kampelman, the U.S. representative. At a news conference Friday, Mr. Cheysson answered "no" when asked if France shared the United States view that the Polish situation had made further negotiations in Madrid impossible at this time.

But he in effect endorsed a general view that the conference would have to recess. "It is probable that some weeks, some months, of reflection — some months, let us hope, that would see the evolution of the situation in Poland — would be useful for converting this possibility of discussion at Madrid," he said.

At a separate news conference, Lord Carrington said that if neutral European states proposed an adjournment, a widely expected move, "it may very well be the right course." But he said that Western states did not want a collapse of the Madrid conference that would end the dialogue between East and West.

At the end of the six hours of speech-making, the 35 states represented at the conference agreed to meet again Tuesday and Wednesday. Under the ground rules of the Helsinki accords, all agreements must be made unanimously by the 35 participants.



When he was permitted to speak in Madrid Friday after a three-day delay, Claude Cheysson of France, right, said: "Everything comes with time, even the turn of France to speak."

Budget Shifts Rejected On U.S. Taxes, Military

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Friday the administration was open to new ideas for reducing the government's budget deficit but remained opposed to raising taxes or cutting military spending.

Noting that President Reagan had talked of giving Congress "turning room" to consider alternative budget proposals, the secretary said at a news conference, "We are always open to a better plan."

"But I want to re-emphasize," Mr. Regan said, "that we expect that plan to be constructive, and not one that destroys the very fabric of the Reagan program."

Mr. Regan criticized a proposal by Sen. Ernest Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, to freeze spending for social and defense programs at 1982 levels, delay this year's scheduled income tax cut and reduce next year's planned tax reduction.

Regan Criticism
"The Hollings plan, for example, would increase taxes by \$200 billion and slash Social Security benefits by nearly \$100 billion over three years," Mr. Regan said. "It would also weaken our defense program."

"Running room" requires that we define the width of the track. And the Reagan track is not wide enough for tax increases or defense cuts.

"We will not balance the budget on the backs of taxpayers," Mr. Regan said. "Nor will we jeopardize the security of this nation. But we certainly welcome any better ideas about how to cut federal spending."

Mr. Regan said he expected to hear several compromise proposals. "But," he said, "I want the American people to know that we will not sacrifice the Reagan philosophy or allow a return to the high taxes, high spending days of past years."

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said Friday

Syria Troops Said to Press Rebels in City

From Agency Dispatches
DAMASCUS — Syria's official news agency SANA reported Friday night that authorities were continuing operations against the Moslem Brotherhood in the central Syrian town of Hama.

There were other reports that unrest continued in Hama for the 11th day as part of a religious revolt. A Western diplomat who drove Friday to the outskirts of Hama, 120 miles (192 kilometers) north of Damascus, said the city of 170,000 was still sealed off and that ambulances from Hama were heading toward the capital.

The SANA statement said the main road through the town would be reopened on Sunday. The diplomat, who requested anonymity, said that between 6,000 and 8,000 troops were in the city and that he saw reinforcements arriving.

But Western diplomats said that, even though reports from Hama were sketchy, their overall impression was that the government troops were gaining control. They said they based that assessment on the accounts of the last foreigners leaving Hama, who said troops appeared to be in control of the commercial city.

Contrary to reports from U.S. officials in neighboring Jordan Thursday, however, there were no indications that fighting had spread to other Syrian cities.

The fighting was reportedly between government troops and Sunni Moslem rebels led by the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood.

SANA said that the authorities had arrested scores of Moslem Brotherhood "criminals" and confiscated hundreds of guns and large quantities of explosives in a search of hideouts in the town.

In accounts denied by the government of President Hafez al-Assad, Western diplomats reported heavy fighting in the city Wednesday and Thursday and said that as many as 1,000 rebels had been killed or wounded since the clashes erupted Feb. 2.

Reagan Aides Divided Over Soviet Pipeline Officials Debate Whether to Squeeze Moscow or Soothe NATO Allies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan Cabinet is sharply divided over how much pressure to put on European allies and American technology suppliers to try to block construction of a pipeline to transport Siberian natural gas to Western Europe.

Officials following the arguments say that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger are at opposite ends of the dispute and that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige is taking a middle position.

The contest, which resembles an earlier debate on whether to force Poland into default on its overdue Western bank debts, is being fought in the National Security Council and presents William P. Clark, new national security adviser, with his first major test. So far, President Reagan has refused to push Poland into a default.

The Defense Department has argued, according to administration officials, that the United States should oppose the pipeline as part of an effort to squeeze Moscow financially, cutting it off, if possible, from Western credit.

A joint Pentagon-CIA calculation places Soviet hard-currency earnings from the natural gas sales at \$8 billion a year once the \$10-billion pipeline is completed and the gas starts flowing to Western Europe.

These earnings will "assist" the Soviet Union in purchasing much-needed Western commodities and sophisticated technologies to support its industrial base and military machine," according to recent congressional testimony by Stephen D. Bryen, a deputy assistant secretary of defense.

The Defense Department asserts that even a delay of a couple of years in construction of the pipeline would hurt the Soviet Union by raising its costs and giving the United States additional time to convince Europeans that the pipeline should not be built.

In his testimony, Mr. Bryen said: "If we are careful we may be able to make the most of Soviet dependence on Western technology. Limit Soviet leverage in Western Europe, encourage Eastern European reform and liberalization and force the Soviet Union to confront the domestic economic consequences of their wanton military spending."

Administration officials said that Mr. Haig shared Mr. Weinberger's concern over both the financial gains the Russians would obtain from the line and the energy dependence on the Soviet Union that would be built up in Western Europe, where some nations would eventually receive 25 percent or more of their natural gas from the Soviet Union.

While agreeing that the pipeline might make the European allies vulnerable to Soviet pressures, the State Department nevertheless contends that pressures on the Europeans to cancel the pipeline may fracture the NATO

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Israel, Saying Security Would Be Seriously Threatened, Vows to Fight Sale of U.S. Anti-Aircraft Missiles to Jordan

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — The sale of U.S.-made Hawk mobile anti-aircraft missiles and F-16 fighters to Jordan would be a threat to Israel's security and would be strongly opposed, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said Friday night.

On Thursday, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger told King Hussein that he would try to get congressional approval of the sale of the air defense missile systems and that he would consider the possibility of selling F-16 fighters to the Jordanians.

Mr. Shamir recalled that in the past, when the sale of mobile missiles to Jordan was raised, Israel voiced its objections "and as you know, the Congress rejected the administration's initiative."

He was referring to a 1975 arms deal in which Congress stipulated that Hawks sold to Jordan be located in fixed sites. Since then Jordan has sought mobile missile systems and recently concluded the purchase of 20 batteries of Russian-built surface-to-air missiles.

King Hussein said Thursday that he was looking into the possibility of buying mobile Hawk missiles. Jordan has also expressed a desire to purchase F-16 aircraft from the United States, but the king told reporters he could not tell if they would be offered.

Mr. Shamir said that Israel had already "started action at the level of the administration" and that the F-16 and Hawk proposal would be one of the first subjects to be dealt with by the new Israeli ambassador to Washington, Moshe Arens.

Before Mr. Shamir's statement, official Israeli sources had said that F-16s and Hawk missiles in the Jordanian arsenal would upset the qualitative edge in weapons

that Israel has long insisted upon and would alter the overall balance of power in the region.

A Visit to Petra
AMMAN (UPI) — Defense Secretary Weinberger, after two days of talks with Jordanian officials on the kingdom's military needs, flew by helicopter to the ancient city of Petra on a sightseeing tour Friday.

New U.S. Negotiator
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The administration announced Friday the formal appointment of Richard Fairbanks as its representative to Palestinian autonomy talks and announced that he would travel to the Middle East next week.

Mr. Fairbanks, 40, has been the State Department's chief Capitol Hill lobbyist.

Polish Pilot Diverts Airliner to Berlin With 6 Relatives on Board

The Associated Press
BERLIN — The pilot of a Polish LOT airliner on flight from Warsaw to southwestern Poland flew to the U.S. Tempelhof airport in West Berlin Friday and asked for asylum for himself and six relatives.

The co-pilot and another of the 19 passengers aboard, a 19-year-old man, also decided to stay in the West. West Berlin officials said. None of the defectors was identified.

The pilot brought his wife, two daughters, his wife's cousin and his wife and child out with him as passengers on the aircraft, the officials said.

2 to Stand Trial

Both the captain and his wife's cousin — who police said helped plan the escape — were charged with depriving other passengers of their liberty, an offense punishable under West German law by a maximum five-year prison sentence or with a cash fine. They will stand trial, a police spokesman said.

The pilot prosecutor handling the case, Hans-Wolfgang Trepp, said his initial investigation appeared to indicate that the land-

ing at Tempelhof was not a hijack in the usual sense of the word.

It was the first known case of a Polish pilot diverting a regular domestic flight to the West. There have been several airliner hijackings by Polish passengers.

The defector of both pilots had left the Air Force with the problem of getting the Soviet-built An-24 plane off the airfield. U.S. officials said they requested the replacement crew from Poland that flew the aircraft home about nine hours after it landed. The plane carried the passengers and crew who did not defect.

The plane, a 38-seat aircraft owned by the Polish state airline, landed at the U.S. Air Force's Tempelhof airport at 8:55 a.m. on Friday and 37 minutes after it took off from Warsaw for Woodrow U.S. officials questioned the passengers and crew and then turned the case over to West German authorities.

A week ago a West Berlin court sentenced 12 young Poles to prison terms ranging from one to four years for hijacking a LOT airliner from Poland to Tempelhof in September.

People who hijack Soviet-bloc airliners to West Berlin or West



The pilot, third from left, looks back Friday at the plane he had just flown into Tempelhof airport.

Germany are tried and sentenced, but the German government refuses to extradite them.

Walesa May Be Allowed to Travel

WARSAW (UPI) — Military authorities will probably allow detained Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa to travel to Gdansk to attend his baby daughter's baptism, church sources said Friday.

The sources said Mr. Walesa's parish priest, the Rev. Henryk Janowski, was to visit the union leader in his detention Friday and that the priest would also meet Rural Solidarity leader Jan Kulaj, who has also been interned under special conditions.

Mr. Kulaj, detained since the martial law crackdown Dec. 13,

was brought to the Warsaw area from an undisclosed place Wednesday.

The sources said the church wanted to demonstrate the esteem it felt for Mr. Walesa, and to do that it needed to see him. Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, probably would be the godfather to the baby, the Waleses' seventh child, born two weeks ago.

U.S. Panel Proposes 'Acceptable' Reactor Risks

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has proposed to tighten safety standards for nuclear power plants so that "no individual bears a significant additional risk to life and health" in the event of an accident.

In response to an order of the presidential commission established after the Three Mile Island accident in 1979, the NRC proposed new safety goals for nuclear power plants. Under the new goals, safety standards would be such that the maximum number of instant deaths experts believe could be caused by nuclear accidents over a given period would be one-tenth the number that would be expected to result from all other accidents combined. The same standard would apply to lethal cancers.

"This is the first time we've ever tried to define how safe is safe,"

said Forrest Remick, head of the NRC's office of policy evaluation. In a 27-page document released Thursday for public comment, the NRC said, "We want to make it clear that no death attributable to a nuclear power plant accident will ever be 'acceptable' in the sense that the commission would regard it as a routine or permissible event. We are discussing acceptable risks, not acceptable deaths."

'No Special Concern'

The NRC said these risks "are low enough to support an expectation that people living or working near nuclear power plants would have no special concern due to the plant's proximity."

The NRC suggested two guidelines to reach its safety goals. One would say a safety change should be made if it costs less than \$1,000 to avoid one "man-REM" of radiation exposure, the equivalent of 30 chest X-rays for everybody exposed. The other guideline would

make the likelihood of a core meltdown after an accident "less than one in 10,000" each year that a plant is in operation.

The uranium core of a nuclear power plant could melt down if it could no longer be cooled with water. This has never happened in the United States, but such an accident might release large amounts of radiation into the air and water near the plant. A core meltdown is considered the worst accident that could happen at a nuclear power plant.

"I want to emphasize that this is only a guideline, that no safety change has been proposed," Mr. Remick said. "If we were making changes using this guideline, they would be along the lines of increasing the wall thickness of the concrete containment around a reactor, things like that."

Two of the NRC's five commissioners said the new safety goals are not stiff enough. Commission-

er Peter Bradford said that even if the new guidelines are used, they accept the possibility that the United States would have 13,000 accidental deaths if there were major accidents at all 150 U.S. nuclear plants during the next 30 to 40 years, Commissioner Victor Glinisky agreed.

Mr. Bradford said the NRC's "refusal to state" the possibility of 13,000 deaths "is a sad mistake. It undermines forthright discussion of the goal and recalls the past regulatory overprotectiveness of nuclear power that has helped bring the technology into disrepute."

The NRC's chairman, Nunnio Palladino, called Mr. Bradford's remarks misleading. "The estimate of 13,000 fatalities from nuclear power accidents should be viewed in relation to the 13 million fatalities in the same relevant population over the same time period as a result of accidents and cancer not stemming from nuclear power accidents," Mr. Palladino said.

Reagan Aides Divided Over Pipeline Issue

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alliance, according to a high-ranking official.

The Europeans have already given every indication that they want to be seen by deputy premiers only and newspapers have not carried pictures or stories on Premier Zhao Ziyang, party Chairman Hu Yaobang, or other top leaders.

The crackdown has been limited largely to the provinces, but Mr. Deng's reported return to Peking has prompted some analysts to predict that a showdown with the central bureaucracy is approaching.

The new arrests came in Anhui and Guangdong provinces. A party official at the county level in Anhui was sentenced to life in prison and another received a 13-year sentence for stealing about \$30,000 from the state.

Diplomats said they believed Mr. Deng was orchestrating the crackdown.

"He's finished his business in Guangdong province and come back to Peking," a Western diplomat said. "He is very much in charge."

The diplomat said he did not believe that the six other members of the powerful Standing Committee were involved in meetings to prepare the expected purge, because they were still able to receive foreign guests.

There have been reports that Mr. Deng plans to remove 20,000 bureaucrats from the central government.

A respected analyst, David Chen of the South China Morning Post in Hong Kong, said that a rally involving thousands of people apparently was being planned, presumably to mark the beginning of the purge.

A development being watched closely was the formation of 30 investigative teams in Shanghai, which began during the week to examine the "combat effectiveness" of key units in the city government.

A Shanghai-based diplomat said the special units carried the potential of conducting a local purge. "The emphasis is on reform, not on kicking people out of the party," he said. "But if they find any serious cases, then they probably will begin kicking people out."

Peking Opens 'Serious' Fight On Corruption

Diplomats Say Deng Is Behind Campaign

By William J. Holstein

United Press International
PEKING — China proclaimed Friday the start of a "serious struggle" against people blocking Deng Xiaoping's plans for economic progress.

Three new arrests of provincial party members on corruption charges also were announced, including that of one person who was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Radio Peking said that Communist Party leaders had decided a "decisive turn for the better" has to be achieved in the country's political and economic climate.

Targets of the apparent purge include officials and bureaucrats accused of corruption, and Maoists who have resisted the modernization policies of Mr. Deng, the deputy party chairman and head of the military commission.

The radio urged citizens to "hit out firmly at smuggling, corruption, profiteering, theft of state property."

"Every party member and state cadre absolutely can distinguish the major rights and wrongs," it said. "If they are hesitant or turn a blind eye or even tolerate the undesirable, they will be harboring the seeds of ruin to themselves, the party and the country."

The radio message came at a time when the entire top leadership had not been seen in public for more than two weeks, prompting some Western diplomats to conclude they may be in the provinces preparing for the upcoming campaign.

Foreign visitors have been reduced by deputy premiers only and newspapers have not carried pictures or stories on Premier Zhao Ziyang, party Chairman Hu Yaobang, or other top leaders.

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El Salvador Is Criticized

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dropped the corporal off at the control booth on the highway and the sub-sergeant told him to hold up all traffic except the churchwomen's vehicle, Mr. Duarte said.

When it came along a few minutes later, with Sister Karel, Miss Donovan, and Sisters Ita Ford and Maura Clarke of the Maryknoll order inside, the sub-sergeant and his five guardsmen stopped them and searched their vehicle, Mr. Duarte said. He did not say what, if anything, was found.

The sub-sergeant and four of his men then got into the minivan and drove them southward on a dirt road toward the town of San Pedro Nonualco.

When they arrived at a deserted spot, Mr. Duarte said, the sub-sergeant "ordered his companions to sexually abuse some of the religious women," then ordered them to shoot and kill the women.

The sub-sergeant apparently took at least one shot himself with a rifle he borrowed when his own malfunctioned, according to Mr. Duarte.

The van was then driven down the road, looted and burned, Mr. Duarte said.

Reagan Will Visit London and Bonn

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has added stops in West Germany and Britain to his June 4-10 European trip, the White House announced Friday.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had accepted an invitation from Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to visit London on June 7-9. He will fly to Bonn on June 9 to meet with other NATO heads of state the following day at the invitation of the West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. Earlier, the White House had indicated the NATO meeting would be held in Brussels.



Investigators surveyed the rubble left by an explosion near Paris that destroyed the former home of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Iranian militants claimed responsibility for the blast.

Legionnaire Killed in Corsica Amid Spate of Attacks

From Agency Dispatches

AJACCIO, Corsica — Corsican nationalists launched 26 bombs and gun attacks on this island Friday, and declared that the "honeymoon" was over between the militants and the Socialist government of France.

During the night, attackers killed a Foreign Legionnaire guard of the French Army and wounded another at a rest camp. A masked gunman also wounded a French Air Force officer in a separate attack at a French military base at Solenzara.

The attackers scrawled on walls around the island the initials "ISF," which stand for the Corsican language equivalent of "French Go Home."

"The promised process of decolonization has not been carried out," the Corsican National Liberation Front said in tracts explaining the attacks.

Twenty-four French businesses, homes, farms, tourist facilities and police stations were bombed. The nationalists also blew up offices of the

French electricity facility in Aix-en-Provence and Marseilles in southern France.

Tracts distributed by the front in Bastia said that the violence was "a warning" and not a violation of its truce with President Francois Mitterrand's new administration that halted a five-year series of anti-French bombings and assassinations.

In Paris, bombs exploded outside the offices of a Chilean airline and a Chilean meat importer, causing serious damage but no injuries, the police said. They said a caller claimed responsibility in the name of a group called Paris, Gdansk, Bakun, Salvador, Guatemala, Mikhail Bakunin was a 19th century Russian anarchist.

The police in Neauphle-le-Chateau, a suburb west of Paris, said the former home of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran was destroyed by a bomb. An effigy of the Iranian leader hung from a tree outside the house, which has been empty since he returned to Iran almost three years ago.

White House Rejects Most Budget Shifts

(Continued from Page 1)

he's concerned on those two points."

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, also interviewed Friday on television, called on Mr. Reagan to withdraw what he termed "the most irresponsible and misleading budget ever submitted by a president in our nation's history."

Sen. Boschwitz's plan includes holding the growth rate of nondefense spending to about 3 percent, increasing defense spending slightly less than the president's ambitious plan and tightening corporate tax collection.

Three leading Republicans, Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois, and Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, a Reagan confidant, told Mr. Reagan they needed "running room" to sell the budget on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Reagan later offered a degree of "running room," but not much. He told reporters that the tax cuts this July and the following July were "absolutely essential" to

economic recovery and said he felt "very strongly" about defense.

"When they [members of Congress] go home in a few days, they're going to find out how much the people want what we proposed," he said.

In California Thursday, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said the deficit must be trimmed. He added that no agency, including the Pentagon, will be immune from spending cuts.

Criticism of the proposed budget ranged from Capitol Hill to lobbying and research groups around the country.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors said the budget cuts "if enacted, will seriously undermine the economic and social health of cities," mainly because of reduced funding for housing, job training and transportation programs.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Strike in Portugal Appears to Falter

LISBON — Portugal's first general strike, called by the Communist-led Trade Union Federation against government economic policy, appeared to collapse Friday as its opponents reported most people turning up for work.

Another union federation, the Socialist UGT, which said the strike was a political maneuver aimed at disrupting democratic processes, claimed the move was a complete failure.

The Communist-led federation had predicted that its strike would cause chaos. But in Lisbon, shops and offices were open, sanitation workers and postmen completed their rounds and there were many buses on the streets. The strike found its greatest support in industry, a traditionally militant area. Lisbon's tram services and underground railroad, were halted, but the government added buses and hired 500 taxis to ensure coverage of routes. Railroad engineers did not work Thursday, and Friday is a stoppage to coincide with the general strike.

Soviet Pentecostalist Flies Home

MOSCOW — Lydia Vashchenko, the Soviet Pentecostalist who staged a hunger strike to demand an exit visa, flew with her brother and sister to their home in Siberia on Friday to join other family members, U.S. officials said. Relatives reported by telephone from their home town, Chernogorsk, that the three had arrived safely, a U.S. diplomat said.

Miss Vashchenko, 31, and six other Pentecostalists had shared a basement refuge in the U.S. Embassy since June, 1978. Her mother, Augustina, who is still in the embassy, said she would consider calling off her own hunger strike after she received confirmation that her children had arrived in Chernogorsk and were not being harassed by the police.

Miss Vashchenko said Thursday after being released from a Moscow hospital following 12 days of treatment that she would begin a new hunger strike in Chernogorsk if Soviet authorities did not move quickly to approve emigration documents for herself and some of her relatives, who claim they are victims of religious persecution.

1,700 Laker Employees Dismissed

LONDON — About 1,700 employees of Laker Airways were dismissed Friday as a result of the collapse of Sir Freddie Laker's attempt to build an airline around low-fare transatlantic flights.

And a battle shaped up over whether Britain's Civil Aviation Authority should grant Sir Freddie a license for the new airline he hopes to create soon in partnership with British financier Roland Rowland. The opposition Labor Party called for an inquiry into the Laker Airways failure before any new licenses are issued.

The dismissal notices were handed out by the receivers who are trying to sort out Laker Airways' financial affairs. Some dismissed workers expressed anger when they learned that they would get only two weeks' severance pay instead of the four weeks they had been expecting.

Arab Ministers Extend Special Talks

TUNIS — Arab foreign ministers extended a special meeting Friday after a Syrian proposal to impose sanctions on the United States failed to win approval from moderate Arab nations.

The Syrian resolution proposes that Arab states stop importing U.S. goods and withdraw their investments and deposits from U.S. businesses and banks within five years unless U.S. support of Israel is halted. Debate became heated when ministers from Libya and Southern Yemen clashed with those from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait wanted to soften the resolution, paving the way for a compromise proposal that would not offend the United States, Arab delegates said. The meeting broke up, but talks were to continue in private bilateral or multilateral discussions Friday night. A second session was set for Saturday morning.

Libya Explosives Plot Is Admitted

WASHINGTON — Donald Schlachter, who had worked for former CIA agent Edwin P. Wilson, pleaded guilty Friday to charges related to a plot to export explosives to Libya.

Mr. Schlachter, appearing in U.S. District Court, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to export explosives and exporting the material without having obtained a license.

Mr. Schlachter was indicted in August with Mr. Wilson and another former CIA employee, Frank E. Terpil, on charges of conspiring to ship explosives to Libya. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Terpil, who left the CIA in 1976, remain fugitives. Mr. Wilson reportedly lives in Tripoli, where he continues to supply services to Libya. Mr. Terpil lives in Beirut.

Bonn Upper House Approves Budget

BONN — The West German Upper House approved the country's 1982 budget Friday after nearly six months of parliamentary debate that severely strained the ruling left-liberal coalition.

But the conservative-dominated chamber also adopted a motion condemning any attempt to raise taxes to finance new federal spending, in a clear attack on government plans to raise value added tax from 13 to 14 percent from July, 1983.

The government intends to finance a 12.5-billion Deutsche mark (\$5.3-billion) job-creation program with the help of the tax increases. The resolution indicates that it will face stiff opposition. The program, which has not been put to parliament, is aimed at creating jobs by paying bonuses for additional industrial investment and encouraging new home-building.

U.S. and Morocco Set Talks On Landing Rights at Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

and nothing specifically approved," but he noted that "a positive and effective basis has been established" for discussion about "two specific, possible facilities" within Morocco.

He did not elaborate. However, the secretary was believed to be referring to two of the four bases maintained by the United States here during the 1950s. These were given up by Washington in 1963, and two of the facilities now are used by the Moroccan Air Force.

Mr. Haig was cautious in talking about the purpose of the joint military commission. On a visit to Saudi Arabia earlier this week, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger announced plans for forming a similar commission with that country.

However, Saudi defense officials appeared anxious to downplay the agreement and did not even mention it in public appearances with Mr. Weinberger. In Morocco, however, Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta told reporters traveling with Mr. Haig, "we fully agree with what the secretary says regarding security and related matters."

The Moroccan enthusiasm appeared to stem, at least in part, from King Hassan's desire to obtain increased U.S. military assistance to pursue his war against

guerrillas in the disputed Western Sahara territory.

The United States officially is neutral in the conflict. But, because of its desire to woo King Hassan's cooperation with the "strategic consensus" concept, the administration hopes to win a substantial increase in military aid for Morocco in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Haig refused to cite a figure for the proposed increase, saying, "It's too soon to pinpoint a specific level for our request in fiscal year 1983."

Soon after the ruling Thursday, the office of the prosecutor general ordered another 81 persons released. They were included in the 1,000 cited by the court, the administrative circuit of the State Council, which handles lawsuits against government relations to executive matters.

Meanwhile, the government announced that it had broken up an underground Communist group opposed to the regime of Hosni Mubarak, who became president after Sadat's assassination Oct. 6.

The announcement said 31 members of the group, called the Egyptian Communist Party-January 8th, had been arrested.

Sadat had ordered the arrest of 1,536 persons Sept. 5 as part of a nationwide crackdown on religious zealots and political opponents.

Mr. Mubarak began reversing the detention decree shortly after he took office, and since Nov. 25, had freed 239 persons in six groups. A group of 297 persons were cleared of political wrongdoing, and freed, but were immediately re-arrested on suspicion of criminal offenses.

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Israel's New Envoy to U.S.: A Good Explainer

'Apprentice Diplomat' Moshe Arens Feels Relations Are Getting Better

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — If Moshe Arens were doing what he really liked best, he would not be Israel's seventh ambassador to the United States. He would be designing airplanes.

He feels most competent as an aeronautical engineer. But public service has a way of perverting individual preferences, and so Mr. Arens found himself at Ben-Gurion International Airport, saying good-bye to his wife and two of his children and heading off into a new career in diplomacy.

Despite his eight years as an influential member of the Israeli parliament, Mr. Arens, 56, has no passion for politics.

"I'm not crazy about it," he said recently. "It's difficult, frustrating, much of it is quite boring, although it has some interesting aspects to it. I don't have driving political ambition to become prime minister of Israel."

Nor does he convey anything but a cool humility about his prospective talents as a diplomat. "I really don't know if I have the makings of being a diplomat," he said. "I never thought I had the makings of being a politician."

What's the secret of my success? I have no way of explaining it. I know that I'm a very good aeronautical engineer, and I don't know that I'm a good politician. And right now I'm just an apprentice diplomat."

Officials here are rather enthusiastic about having Mr. Arens in Washington, where Israel's fortunes have gone through stress in recent months. He is, if nothing else, a good explainer, a bright-minded hawk who puts Israel's tough politics in a plain-spoken, persuasive English.

And Mr. Arens even does it with a thorough American accent, having arrived in the United States at the age of 13, a refugee from Lithuania, before coming to Israel a decade later for the 1948 war of independence.

He was born in Kaunas, Lithuania, on Dec. 27, 1925. His mother was a dentist and his father was a businessman who, luckily for

the family, had made numerous trips to the United States to establish himself there in investments.

When World War II broke out, he quickly took his family to the United States through Riga, Latvia.

Young Moshe served in the U.S. Army as a sergeant and trained for the invasion of Japan, which never came. When the 1948 war broke out in the fledgling state of Israel, he came to help.

In Israel, he joined the underground Irgun Zvai Leumi, headed by a fiery militant named Menachem Begin. In 1951, he returned to the United States for studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then at the California Institute of Technology, where he received his degree in aeronautical engineering.

According to the Rules

He worked for a time in the aircraft industry in the United States, then returned to Israel to teach at the Technion in Haifa and become vice president for engineering at the Israel Aircraft Industries, where he was in charge of most major development programs, including the Kfir fighter.

Although he rose in parliament to become chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, he displays no hunger for power. He turned down Mr. Begin's offer to become defense minister because of his opposition to the terms of the peace treaty with Egypt, he said.

With violence from the right and the left, according to the report, "the greater number of apparently politically motivated killings are probably attributable to groups associated with the extreme right or with elements of government forces, rather than to the extreme left."

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said Thursday that "we want to assist Guatemala in the face of growing insurgency while being mindful of the important element human rights plays in our foreign policy formulation."

He said that the question of military sales to Guatemala "continues to be under review."

Venezuela Arms Sale Passes

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Reagan's plans for a \$615-million sale of 24 F-16 planes to Venezuela was approved automatically Thursday. Neither the House nor the Senate voted against the deal during the 30-day period during which Congress could have acted against it. For Congress to exercise its veto prerogative over a proposed foreign arms sale valued at more than \$25 million, both houses must defeat it by a simple majority. The sale to Venezuela provoked no controversy in Congress.

Violence on Left and Right

A State Department human rights report sent to Capitol Hill last week said that politically motivated killings in Guatemala had risen from 76 to 100 a month in 1980, to 250 to 300 a month in 1981, with no evidence of arrests or prosecutions.

While Guatemala is afflicted

money under political conditions in that country improve, according to State Department sources.

As a first step, officials said Thursday, \$250,000 has been included in the administration's fiscal 1983 budget to finance U.S.

military training for Guatemalans.

This budget request, however, is being described as a way of obtaining spending authority in case a decision is made to begin the training program. The decision to spend "has not been made," a State Department official said.

The administration's budget presentation, according to officials, also will address "the possibility" of cash sales of military equipment such as spare parts. But no decision has been made to authorize such sales, the officials added.

Guatemala has received no U.S. military assistance since the Carter administration terminated it in 1977 because of human rights abuses. The Reagan administration has signaled for months that it would like to resume military sales and aid, but has been constrained by strong congressional opposition generated by reports of government death squads and other abuses.

U.S. Military Advisers in El Salvador

Videotaped Carrying Combat Rifles

SAN SALVADOR — Three U.S. military advisers assigned here have been videotaped carrying M-16 automatic rifles and other combat equipment in an eastern part of the country where contact with guerrillas is frequent. The men were supervising a Salvadoran construction crew.

The incident Thursday, taped by a Cable News Network crew, was the first in which reporters had observed any of the 50 U.S. advisers here carrying combat arms in a part of the country where the guerrilla presence is strong. Because of the U.S. congressional concern over the role of the military advisers, the Reagan administration has given assurances that their activities are restricted to areas firmly controlled by the government.

[President Reagan ordered a "full report" Friday from the Defense Department on the matter. United Press International reported from Washington. Mr. Reagan said he assumed the men were carrying the rifles "for personal protection and I think that's understandable. The policy is, we do not engage in combat. Nor were these gentlemen, as far as indicated, doing that at all."

The men were filmed as they walked along a road near the village of El Delirio, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) south of San Miguel, a provincial capital. They had been supervising the construction of a prefabricated bridge to replace one blown up by leftist insurgents. At least one of the men was wearing a web belt that bore what appeared to be M-79 grenades. All three were carrying M-16 rifles.

U.S. Weighs New Guatemala Arms Aid

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to ask Congress for funds to resume military assistance to Guatemala, but it does not propose to spend the

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Panel Reports 2,100 'Disappearances' in '81

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — A special five-member United Nations working group, in a report on "disappeared persons," alleged Friday that security forces in 22 nations were responsible for at least 1,950 abductions in 1981.

The report is scheduled to be discussed later this month at the current session of the UN Human Rights Commission, and is believed likely that it will be harshly criticized by delegates from Central and South America. Of the 22 countries reviewed, 10 are Latin American and the bulk of the cases were reported to have occurred in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The UN panel said it received information on 2,100 disappearances. Officials said this was certainly only a small fraction of the total number of cases worldwide and that many people had been deterred from reporting abductions out of fear of reprisals.

The working group, which is headed by a British barrister, Lord Colville of Culross, describes the

practice of disappearances as "one of the most serious in the field of human rights." The panel notes in its findings for 1980. Countries reviewed in the report for the first time are Honduras, Iran, Sri Lanka, Guinea, Lesotho, Uganda and Zaire.

The group also reports that it sent 55 urgent telegrams to eight governments last year in an effort to save lives.

During 1980 and 1981, the group submitted 299 reports of disappearances to the government

of El Salvador out of several hundred cases reported to it by human rights groups in that country. For five years, it reported, it reported, were 19 years of age or younger.

In Guatemala, the group was told of 615 disappearances up to October, 1981, and many were reportedly carried out by abductors using automobiles bearing official license plates.

Of the other countries reviewed for the first time, 16 cases were reported to have occurred in Iran. Requests for information from the

Iranian government have not been answered.

One country where disappearances are reported to have halted is Argentina. Even though this represents a major improvement over 1980, when 85 new disappearances were reported, the UN group says it is still at loggerheads with the Argentine government over the cases of 738 persons who disappeared following the military takeover in 1976.

The UN group insists that the missing persons be identified, but Argentina has so far refused.

Reagan Civil Rights Nominee Opposes ERA

WASHINGTON — Sen. Sam Hart, named by President Reagan to the Civil Rights Commission, says that he opposes the Equal Rights Amendment, does not consider homosexuals to have a civil rights cause, is against the use of busing to integrate schools and agrees with the president that segregated private schools should be denied tax exemptions only by legislation, not by court or executive action.

The black evangelical minister from Philadelphia said Wednesday that he accepted his nomination Tuesday as a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission as an opportunity to "bring America back to a more moral position" than it took during "more liberal" administrations.

"In the area of civil rights, you're in an area where you will not please everyone," said Mr. Hart, who is attending the convention of the National Religious Broadcasters here.

Rejected the Chairmanship

Mr. Hart said Mr. Reagan is seeking to give the commission a more conservative tone, and emphasized that he agrees with the president's effort.

Mr. Hart, 50, said he was first offered the chairmanship of the commission, but told the White House that he was not interested if the job would take too much time from his ministry.

When it became clear to him that the chairmanship would be too demanding, he and the White House reached an agreement that he would simply accept a membership on the five-member panel, he said. Mr. Reagan then nominated Clarence M. Pendleton, a conservative black Republican from San Diego, to be chairman.

Mr. Hart had been urged for a position on the commission by rightist religious groups. The groups persuaded several conserva-

ative Republicans, including Senate Judiciary Chairman Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, and Rep. Trent Lott, of Mississippi, to recommend Mr. Hart.

Although Mr. Hart answered questions on a range of subjects during a brief meeting with reporters Wednesday, he spoke at greatest length and with greatest intensity on homosexuality.

"I do not consider homosexuality a civil rights issue," he said. Mr. Hart said that all expert opinion concluded that "homosexuals are not born," but are the product of an environment. "I am black. I cannot change that," Mr. Hart said. "That's a civil rights issue."

A woman also has a civil rights cause because she did not choose her sex, he added.

But homosexuals, Mr. Hart said, "have chosen a way of life. They have to accept the consequences."

On the Equal Rights Amendment, Mr. Hart said, "I am all for equal rights. I do not equate equal rights with the amendment. I don't see the need for an amendment."

He added that he firmly believes that all people who do the same work should receive the same pay.

On busing, Mr. Hart said he supports racial integration in public schools, but that the government "shouldn't force citizens to do anything they don't want to do."

However, the government could provide financial incentives, he suggested, to integrate the communities.

Senator Acts to Block Nomination

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The senior senator from Pennsylvania, Republican John Heinz, moved Thursday to block the nomination of Mr. Hart.

A spokesman for Sen. Heinz said he had asked Sen. Thurmond to put an indefinite hold on Mr. Hart's nomination. Although Sen. Heinz did not categorically come out against Mr. Hart's nomination, the aide said the senator had grave

doubts about it and "will look very hard at Rev. Hart's positions on the issues."

There were also indications of uncertainty over the nomination within the administration. No one in the White House wanted to claim responsibility Thursday for Mr. Hart's selection. E. Pendleton James, the White House personnel director, refused to return telephone calls on the matter for the second consecutive day.

Eleanor Powell, Tap-Dance Star in Movies, Dies

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — Eleanor Powell, 69, whose tap dancing was a feature of several films, died here Thursday of cancer.

In the 1930s, Miss Powell starred in such movie musicals as "Rosalie," "Honolulu," "Lady Be Good" and "Born to Dance."

She retired in the late 1940s after meeting and marrying a young actor, Glenn Ford. She staged a comeback at age 48 with a dazzling performance in 1961 at the Sahara Hotel in Las Vegas. But by 1964 she had given up dancing professionally forever.

She and Mr. Ford were divorced in 1959.

Miss Powell's long-legged, rapid-fire tap numbers often were more remembered than the films that featured them. Although she appeared in only 13 pictures, moviegoers of the era loved seeing her dance on top of a huge drum set or some other prop.

Edwin M. Reyno

ARLINGTON, Texas (UPI) — Lt. Gen. Edwin Michael Reyno, 64, former Canadian deputy commander of the North American Air Defense Command, died Wednesday at Arlington Memorial Hospital after a long illness.



UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru talks with Archbishop Giovanni Chelli, the Vatican permanent observer to the United Nations, in New York. They participated in a World Day of Peace ecumenical service.

N.Y. Mayor's Gibe on UN Golan Vote Brings a Snub by Pérez de Cuellar

NEW YORK — The new secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has put off a luncheon meeting with Mayor Edward I. Koch in response to Mr. Koch's criticism that the United Nations represents the "height of hypocrisy," the mayor's liaison to the diplomatic community said Thursday.

Mr. Koch, a firm supporter of Israel, was angered by the recent UN resolution condemning Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. He said Wednesday that he wants to add a Biblical quotation about hypocrisy to a prophet's prayer for peace chiseled in a wall in a park across from the Secretariat.

Thursday, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar informed Gillian Martin Sorensen, New York City Commissioner for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps, that he will not attend a luncheon he was invited to next Wednesday at the mayor's residence.

IRS Warns of Overpayments Tied to Interest Statements

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service has warned that many investors may be overpaying their 1981 taxes because some financial institutions have made mistakes in filing dividend and interest income statements.

The difficulty centers on that portion of the interest and dividends that qualify for exclusion. Single persons may exclude up to \$200, and married couples filing jointly may exclude up to \$400.

Form 1099 for 1981 lists the interest payments that qualify for exclusion in Column 1 and the payments that do not qualify in Column 2. This is a change from the 1980 form on which interest from savings and loans and credit unions was listed in Column 1, and other interest on bank deposits and corporate bonds was listed in Column 2.

An IRS representative, Ellen Murphy, said that either through failure to reprogram their computers or through ignorance some financial institutions were continuing to list eligible payments under the 1980 system.

The result is causing confusion for taxpayers. Many who have filed their 1981 returns have not taken the exclusions due them, and hundreds have contacted the IRS asking for clarification.

Exemptions

For 1981, these types of interest payments qualify for the exclusion:

• Those made by U.S. banks, credit unions, domestic building and loan associations and other saving or thrift institutions if the deposits or accounts are insured under federal or state law.

• Interest on domestic corporate obligations, interest on taxable obligations of the U.S. government or a state or a political subdivision of a state.

• Interest earned on participation shares of a trust established under federal law. However, interest paid to taxpayers by individuals cannot be excluded.

If the payments qualify, the IRS urges taxpayers to take the exclusion even if it is not indicated. Mrs. Murphy said the IRS had no plans to contact banks to advise them of the confusion or to order them to send out corrections.

Japan Suffers Flu Epidemic

TOKYO — The worst flu epidemic in four years has struck Japan, affecting 1,063,732 people as of Friday, the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported. Officials said 812 schools had been closed.

Secret Service in U.S. To Add 1,200 Agents

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury Department plans to build up the Secret Service with 1,200 more agents — more than doubling its staff outside Washington — as it phases out its Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

In a report on the reorganization of the firearms bureau, Assistant Treasury Secretary John M. Walker Jr. said Thursday for enforcement of federal gun-control laws would be given to the Secret Service, unless Congress blocks the move.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has been under increasing attack for months from Reagan administration budget-cutters and from the National Rifle Association. The NRA began a nationwide television campaign last year portraying bureau agents as Gestapo-like police who harass gun owners for technical infractions of the law.

Congressional advocates of strict gun control, however — including Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee — have served notice that they will oppose any lessening of gun-law enforcement.

NRA 'Not a Factor'

Mr. Walker said that he would defend the planned phase-out of the firearms bureau as a logical and cost-saving move at a series of congressional hearings starting later this month.

Asked to what extent the NRA, the powerful pro-gun lobby, was a factor in abolishing the bureau, Mr. Walker replied: "It was not a factor. This decision was made on the basis of studies we made within Treasury."

The Treasury report said the Secret Service would be assigned to investigate violations of firearms and explosives control laws, assignments now handled by the firearms bureau. The Customs Service, another branch of the Treasury Department, would take over the bureau's administrative functions of collecting excise taxes on liquor and cigarettes, the report said.

Mr. Walker said the Secret Service's responsibility to protect the president, the vice president and visiting heads of state would be strengthened by its new assignment to enforce gun laws and trace the markings on guns used in crime.

Most of the 1,200 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents would be transferred to the Secret Service to perform protective duties. But he said the infusion of hundreds of firearms bureau agents into Secret Service field offices would help the service in times of special needs, such as during tours by foreign dignitaries.

Aside from its protective function, the Secret Service has traditionally been responsible for investigating counterfeiting and the forgery of government checks.

"We would expect the criminal trafficking in firearms and explosives, as well as arson cases, to be given a high priority under our reorganization," Mr. Walker said.

No More Vietnams

Just a word about this Vietnam analogy that is coming to dominate the argument over El Salvador — over what is going on there and what the U.S. response, if any, should be. "It's just like Vietnam," people say portentously, the implication being that 1) the United States is on the wrong side of a popular revolution, 2) the information Americans are getting from the U.S. military and U.S. government is doctored, and 3) the whole thing is obviously just another "quagmire" so far as any type of U.S. effort to influence the outcome of events is concerned.

Now, all these things may be true. But their truth has certainly not been established or even persuasively argued, and the Vietnam analogy will do nothing to help confirm or refute it. In fact, the Vietnam analogy will degrade and hinder, not improve, analysis. There is, in the first place, something even so slightly condescending and white-man's-burdenish about this attitude toward turmoil in Third World places: "When you've seen one you've seen them all." The commitment to finding one-on-one correspondences with Vietnam is also likely to lead people to ignore large and fundamental differences that don't fit the analogy.

But there is something else, something breathtakingly complacent and self-absorbed, about the constant invocation of the Vietnam analogy that troubles us even more. "It's just like Vietnam" — but by "Vietnam," many of those who keep invoking the analogy seem to mean only their own argument against the U.S. involvement there, and they seem very definitely to imply a cutoff date for the analogy. "Vietnam," in this sense,

simply ceases to exist after the spring of 1975. The horror of the Indochinese political fate — the repression and the misery, the tragic and eloquent statement of all those boat people — none of this evidently is meant to be included in the meaning of the term "Vietnam."

It would no doubt be considered provocative and boorish to ask those who are working the analogy so hard whether they mean to suggest that the romantic, Robin-Hood-model, popular left forces in El Salvador would be likely, in triumph, to turn out to be as oppressive as those who ultimately prevailed in Indochina but who had once been considered agents of the people's will. And it would be a waste of time. Unlike Europeans, too few Americans have acknowledged what finally happened in Indochina.

The point is not to say that continued U.S. presence and pressure would have or could have made a difference. You can even argue that in certain important respects the U.S. presence and pressure contributed to the horrific political result. But the people who fought and argued so passionately against the U.S. effort and who so confidently misread the nature of the other side need to accommodate the fact of that misjudgment into their thinking. Vietnamese history did not cease with the U.S. disengagement, nor did it exactly improve.

Vietnam, as these critics rightly used to say, was not Munich, and thinking that it was certainly confounded and distorted U.S. policy there. We would add a corollary. El Salvador is not Vietnam.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Asking the Moon

By proposing such an immense new military budget, President Reagan may think he conveys an image of triumphant strength. In fact, the only victory is one of ideology over realism. As criticism from Republicans as well as Democrats already shows, proposing so much for the military in a time of economic distress and staggering deficits has only one sure effect: Cutbacks will be made. The only question is where.

"Cut defense!" has been an easy rallying cry for years. Too easy: New strength is needed — and the United States can afford to pay for it. But no nation can afford to pay for every weapon and every military strategy at once. Somebody must choose. By asking for the moon, the administration has stirred up enough opposition to endanger the defense improvements the nation needs.

The new Pentagon budget calls for more of everything. The military bill for the next five years would total an awesome \$1.6 trillion.

But not even \$1.6 trillion would buy everything the administration desires. It wants to be able to fight an improbable large "limited" nuclear war and also prolonged conventional wars in several parts of the globe at the same time. That can't be done, the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe, without much larger forces costing half again as much.

Yes, it would be desirable to increase general-purpose forces. Yes, it would be desirable to be able to move them quickly to Europe and the Gulf. Yes, it would be desirable to strengthen strategic nuclear forces. Yes, it would be nice to have a stronger navy. But what kind of sense does it make to lunge for all those goals at once? By asking for everything, Mr. Reagan demonstrates an incapacity to make the necessary choices — and invites Congress to rush in.

And what will Congress be tempted to do? What it has always done: Slash the accessible

funds, for ammunition, spare parts, fuel, flight time and other aspects of combat readiness — just where defense has been bled most painfully.

With an eye on future deficits, some "big-ticket" items need to be cut. But critics have to recognize that this would yield no quick payoff. Eliminating the \$16 billion to be obligated next year for the MX missile, the B-1 bomber and two nuclear supercarriers, all unnecessary, could save \$100 billion over the long run. But it would cut 1983 spending by less than \$3 billion — not much compared with a deficit of \$100 billion or more.

The next priority, therefore, should be for the course long urged by many military experts: Reduce total costs but still increase the number of weapons systems by shifting part of the buildup to more austere, less expensive ships and planes.

And then the larger policy choices need to be spelled out. Begin with the readiness of general-purpose forces; a 45-percent increase in funds for airlift and sealift over two years makes sense. There is no need for a 60-percent, two-year jump in strategic nuclear funds and a 100-percent, one-year increase in shipbuilding money.

Congress obviously must be involved in establishing military priorities — all the more so because of the need to review the rising pay levels needed to recruit a volunteer army. Another way to put that is to ask how long the United States is prepared to spend 60 percent of its military budget on personnel costs when Moscow pays half as much for forces twice as large.

Compared even with settling budget priorities, answering that kind of question will be politically murderous. The Reagan administration's defense budget, a letter to Santa, won't make it any easier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Television Diplomacy

It was a thoroughly good idea for the U.S. International Communications Agency to think of using global television for a program on Poland. Radio has long been a vehicle for U.S. "public diplomacy," as reaching out to foreign opinion is called in the bureaucracy, but television obviously has great potential. The technology is there. U.S. commercial television — Hollywood, if you like — long ago established its dominance in providing foreign audiences their favorite fare.

To be sure, many Americans are still a bit diffident about putting U.S. diplomacy on the tube. Radio, well, that's all right, but television — a little 1984-ish, perhaps? A little too close to propaganda? There's the dirty word. It embarrasses even some who engage in it. That is why they turn to "public diplomacy." But why not be open and use the term, propaganda, unapologetically, and use the medium, television, unapologetically, too? It's very democratic: No one is compelled to click on the set.

If TV diplomacy is to be extended, however, it has to be done a certain way. In this regard, we observe that, roughly speaking,

two lines of criticism have been directed against "Let Poland Be Poland." The first is that the show simply wasn't good enough. Either there were too many politicians or too many actors, depending on your point of view; in any event, the show was uneven, not offensive but rarely as gripping as the Polish material itself. There is a certain intellectual superficiality in some of this criticism but the main point is fair. The next show ought to be better TV.

A second line of criticism is more political. To one critic, for instance, many lines sounded like "the Cold War rhetoric of years gone by, heavily-handedly opportunistic and transparent." Perhaps so. But when you get down to it, what is the proper tone of voice in which to speak of the crushing of the Polish renewal? How much emotion is allowed in one's voice? How white-wine cool must one be? Public officials must be genuine and responsible in what they say, but they are not required to mask their feelings before an outgroup. Cold War rhetoric can be overcome. But some things are worse.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

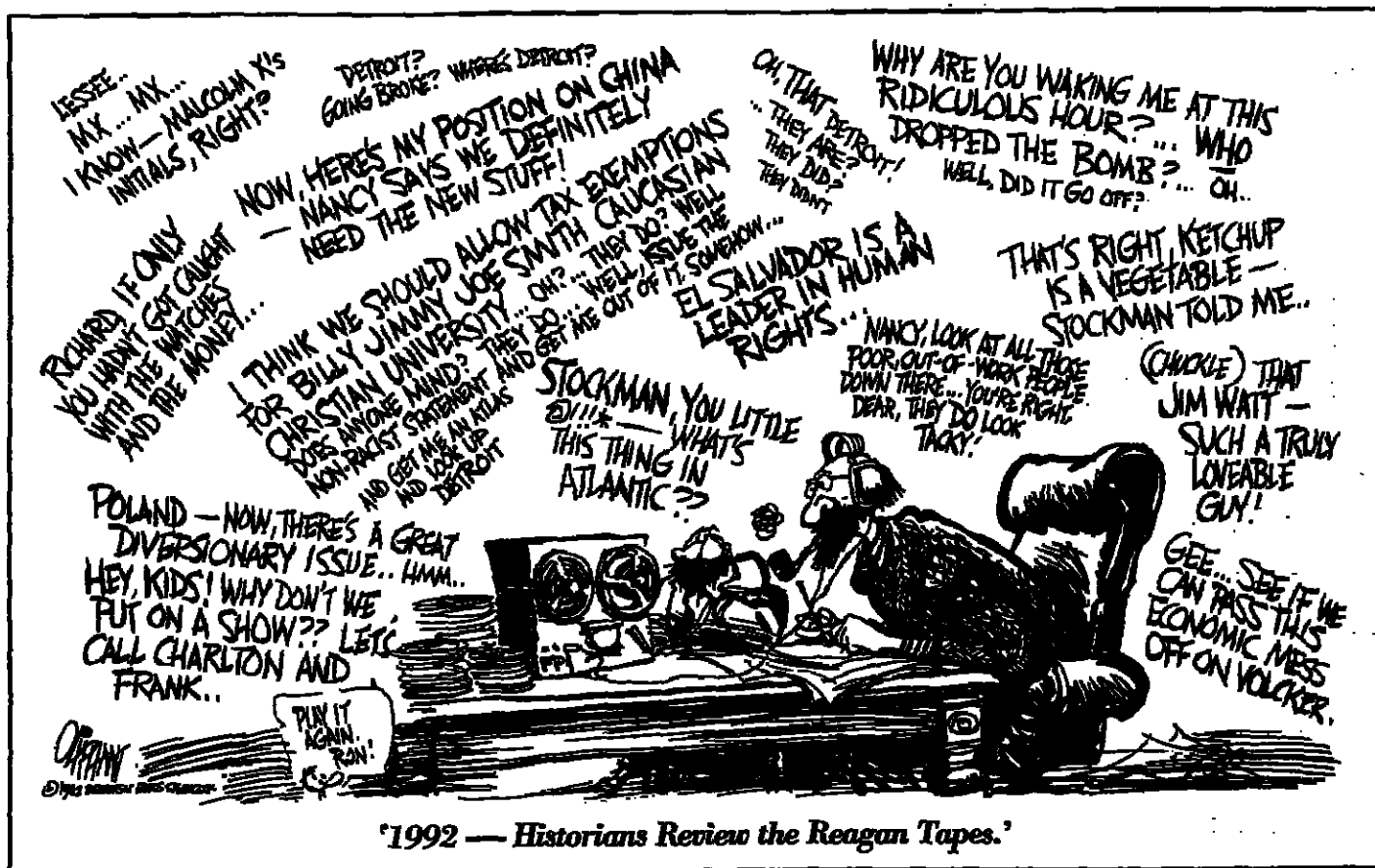
Feb. 13: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Unbearable Taxes

NEW YORK — Taxes in New York have come to be absolutely unbearable. Vast public improvements, necessary and commendable in themselves, though not in the extravagance of their cost in accomplishment, have so swollen the city's enormous debt that we are tremendously taxed to keep up the interest alone. Added to all this is the annual budget for maintenance of local departments. As a result, life in New York is excessively expensive for poor and rich, and the tax gatherers' demands are so onerous that tens of thousands of people are driven annually to the suburbs to escape them, and nearby towns and villages are being rapidly built up by people who have been taxed out of New York.

1932: N.Y. Pistol Law

ALBANY, N.Y. — At a hearing on bills to amend the pistol permit law, Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner of New York City, argued against removing from the law the provisions requiring the fingerprinting and photographing of applicants for licenses to possess and carry pistols. "We must have some regulation to keep the guns away from criminals, or at least prevent them from waving firearms under our noses," he said. The majority members of the committee, however, indicated their intention of reporting favorably on the Esmond bill, which removes the requirement for fingerprinting and photographing for permits issued in counties outside New York City.



America's New Huddled Masses, the Haitians

By Flora Lewis

MIAMI — The exodus of desperate Haitians to southern Florida has raised hackles, fears and some decent sympathies. So many gripping issues are entangled that there is a tendency for outrage to narrow into lines that never meet. That can't ease matters. Let alone produce solutions.

There is, in fact, a dilemma that neither the Coast Guard, the Immigration Service, liberal indignation, xenophobia nor economic and social resentment can handle on their own.

Here is a glaring case where the idea of "new federalism" directly confronts basic national interests in many ways, including foreign policy, protection of constitutional rights, humane values and the understandable irritation of a relatively small community forced to bear the burden of a problem stemming from the United States' role in the world.

In Haiti, the New York Times correspondent Jo Thomas has reported, "Miami" means all the U.S.A., land of opportunity, the only escape. It isn't really the United States' fault that things are so bad in the hemisphere's second oldest republic. But the United States cannot and does not want to change the fact that it is the best-off country and thus an inevitable magnet for miserable neighbors.

There is no way to move out of the North American neighborhood, as there was a way, however painful, to move out of Southeast Asia. So the fact of attraction has to be faced, along with the republic's historic pride in accepting "your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free," as Miss Liberty proclaims in New York's harbor.

The Reagan administration has seized on the test of political asylum as a way of sorting out who can stay. Given U.S. tradition, it is an

arbitrary filter to provide an excuse for limiting the numbers of Haitians accepted and selecting the better educated.

The attempts to apply the test have led not only to anomalies but to procedures that threaten the supremacy of constitutional guarantees on due process, a danger to citizens as well as to aliens. A 38-year-old lawyer on the staff of the Justice Department, Richard Allen Marshall Jr., recently quit his job in Miami because, he said, he could no longer in conscience defend the government's position.

Besides, as Marshall and many other troubled Floridians point out, however hard it may be to define the difference between a political refugee and a person simply seeking a better chance to work and survive, the test isn't being applied with common fairness. Why is it taken so much for granted, they ask, that Cubans, Vietnamese, and now Poles meet that measure, but Haitians probably don't? Does political asylum apply to people from Communist states but not to those fleeing equally if not more repressive dictatorships?

An easy conclusion is that discrimination against Haitians represents endemic racism. That may be a factor, but it clearly is not the whole story.

For one thing, there is a last-straw element in the hostility to Haitian migration into Miami. The area has absorbed more than 100,000 Cubans who streamed in from Mariel in a period of three months, putting a tremendous strain on public services and established community relations. A sharp rise in the crime rate aggravated tensions, though it is easing now, and in any case it is generally accepted that serious crime in Miami is almost all drug-related and has little to do with refugees.

Less openly expressed, but obviously important, are the cultural and social difficulties presented by the Haitians. Older migration waves brought urban dwellers with some knowledge of at least the rudiments of modern society. Current arrivals tend to be unskilled illiterates, speaking a language, Creole, that scarcely anyone else knows.

A country big enough and adaptable enough to settle large numbers of Vietnamese could cope with these people, now estimated at 60,000 in the United States. But the Miami area's population of 1.7 million, nearly double that of a generation ago, balks at being saddled with the whole responsibility.

So the immigration service packs Haitian migrants into a detention center where normal standards of justice aren't being applied, and the Coast Guard tries to intercept new arrivals at the cost sometimes of their lives. Every part of the operation has some justification, and every part of it is in a way disgraceful. This is a national problem, Miami's only because it is the nearest U.S. city to Haiti, and it requires a national decision on refugees that can't be evaded by legalisms about who is and who is not "political."

And it is a long-term problem of how to live next door to desperation. We can try to build cruel and costly barriers, undermining our own standards, but we can't ignore it.

The unlimited immigration of the United States' first century and a half is no longer realistic. Now the country cannot avoid some responsibility for helping people nearby make life tolerable in their own homes, if Americans want to avoid the shameful dilemma Miami is having to face.

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News-Propaganda Dispute Only Hurts VOA

By John H. Trattner

The writer, a resident associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was U.S. State Department spokesman from May, 1980, to January, 1981, and a Voice of America broadcaster in the 1960s. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON — Parties to the ancient and running dispute at the Voice of America about news vs. propaganda should worry less about theory and more about practice. Purists on both sides can continue indulging their conceits and mutual suspicions only at the expense of the high rank in international broadcasting that the VOA, which is 40 years old this month, has earned with hard work.

Despite the reported fading of last fall's strongly propagandist ideas at the VOA, the old antagonism survives. It flares visibly when U.S.-Soviet relations chill, when crises sharpen administrations' perceptions of the Voice as a foreign policy instrument, when searing imperatives of ideology loom. At such times, expanding the VOA's propaganda dimension has powerful appeal for some; for others it signals a subtle assault on the candor and completeness of the Voice's news.

In-house clashes between these philosophies sometimes exaggerate fears and intentions all around. Over the years, however, good people, good ideas and a lot of time have been lost.

News professionals at the VOA are dead right to defend the objec-

tivity of their product. But when the overzealous among them insist excessively on the wars-and-all approach to news about the United States, or include silly irrelevancies of no interest overseas, or suggest privately that the Voice could eliminate propaganda altogether, they are wrong; they injure their agency.

Potentially far worse, though, are some ideas on the propaganda side. There, those who would call more attention to Soviet wrongdoing probably have a useful idea. Yet merely filling the airways with negative harping is dull stuff. Radio Moscow proves it daily, discrediting its other programming and limiting its real penetration to the unsophisticated — a word that these days fits ever fewer listeners.

Three things remain clear. First, the integrity of its news is the key to the Voice of America's success. Second, each administration has title to use the government's radio station to present and explain its

foreign policy ideas and actions. Third, applying these truths cannot ignore what is most important of all: the overseas audience.

As listeners, most of these consumers couldn't care less about theories back in Washington. While they would be turned off if the VOA became sharply and increasingly ham-handed and official, few think that it is anything other than a government radio enterprise; they understand why governments mount radio broadcast operations.

That helps explain why the Voice has the largest foreign radio audience in the Soviet Union, China and Latin America. It didn't happen because the VOA is or isn't viewed as government radio, or because of some established news-propaganda ratio, but because people like what they hear.

Many correctly sense that the Voice's news is guided not by what serves policy goals of the moment but by what, quite simply, is news.

They are drawn, too, by the fairness and confidence that can clearly separate information and analysis from commentary. These qualities alone speak volumes about the United States and are an implicit part of the U.S. message to the world.

If being on the level is fundamental to the Voice's broadcast, how can the present management strengthen propaganda, as it wants to do, without sacrificing listeners in Peking, São Paulo and Moscow?

First, focus the energies of the old dispute on the nature and use of propaganda: the U.S. message, the official U.S. line. News may attract listeners, but the message is basically why VOA is on the air. At the moment, listeners know that they can get the U.S. line without being clobbered.

Second, leave the news alone. The Voice's new leaders say they intend to do just that, but some critics remain unconvinced. Conviction them. Make it clear that news can't be improved, changed or otherwise tampered with, that its integrity and relevance to listeners' interests is a permanent, truly invulnerable fact of life at the VOA.

France's Plan for 'Gallic Miracle' in Industry

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — While Japan sets the world's pace for industrial growth, France — heretofore a modest performer in manufacturing competition — is slowly moving along with ambitious and well-financed plans for a Gallic version of the "Japanese miracle."

The drive didn't begin with the Mitterrand government, but is rapidly accelerating under it. The main difference now is a big increase in both money and sense of marketplace reality. High-tech grandeur, symbolized by the financially disastrous Concorde supersonic transport, is out and profit-seeking is in.

In the latest move, government spending on research and development is going up, in one giant step, by almost 30 percent, with the aim of surpassing the United States in three or four years in percentage of national wealth devoted to this area. The minister of research and technology, Jean-Pierre Chevènement — a fast-rising politician whose ministry has been gobbling up agencies from other parts of government — speaks confidently of matching IBM's research budget. A key part of his program for breaking into foreign electronics markets is a newly announced, lavishly financed research center to be led by superstars of research imported from U.S. universities and industry. Chevènement says, with Mitterrand's endorsement, "Science is a passion and France needs passion."

Meanwhile, with the U.S. space shuttle laboring through a difficult, delay-laden shakedown, the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket has come into service as a full-fledged competitor for satellite launching business. A European-assisted outgrowth of France's intercontinental missile program, Ariane is the United States' only major competitor for the 200 or so weather, communications and research satellites that non-Communist nations plan to put into orbit between 1983 and 1990. Ariane's sales organization says it already has \$425 million worth of launch contracts — 40 percent of them from outside European Economic Community countries.

In big commercial aircraft, too, the French-led Airbus Industrie consortium provides serious competition for the United States, for many years the only producer in the Western world. With headquarters and assembly lines in France, the multinational European firm is raising production of its increasingly popular wide-body A-300s and A-310s from the present 42 aircraft a month to eight. The increase will be taking effect as Lockheed terminates production of the L-1011, a major competitor for the European-made craft.

While it is now routine for political leaders of industrialized nations to speak kindly of research, it is also common for their support to stop short of sustained financial and political backing. The Mitterrand government, with its clearheaded view of how nations can earn their way in

an era of high-technology industrial competition, has been giving the most solemn assurances of the durability of its commitment. In regard to trained manpower, the indispensable ingredient of scientific and technological progress, funds for university science are being increased, and job openings in government laboratories are being created at a rate of almost 5 percent a year.

The French pattern contrasts sharply with what is happening in the United States, where a once-buoyant research enterprise is trying to adapt to a patchwork of static budgets and severe cuts. There's no sign so far of industrial research benefiting from newly enacted tax incentives. And, with universities facing further reductions in graduate-student support, the financial underpinnings for scientific and technical training are seriously threatened.

President Reagan's science adviser, George A. Keyworth, has been urging his scientific colleagues to come to terms with the need for austerity by ending research programs that are low in scientific excellence or societal relevance. Overall, he insists, national spending for research would be ample — if the money were better applied. So far, however, he's been talking in the wilderness. Policy-making for U.S. science is adrift, in direct contrast to the optimistic, purposeful and well-financed effort under way in France.

The writer is editor and publisher of an independent Washington-based newsletter, Science & Government Report.

Lebanon: Warnings By Israel

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — A delegation from a convention of the National Religious Broadcasters, a mostly evangelical church organization that includes followers of Jerry Falwell and Billy Graham, dropped by the Israeli Embassy the other day for a briefing. It included a special performance by Rosina Fernhoff, an actress from Tel Aviv.

Her moving monologue, in which she plays the part of a teacher in an Israeli school seized by Palestinian terrorists, powerfully expresses the torment on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict. But the briefing officer had the air of a man with higher priorities. He left no doubt that he would have liked to have had more time to enlarge on Israel's immediate security concerns — one in particular.

The message he (and the Israeli government) wanted to broadcast to Americans is that the Palestine Liberation Organization is in blatant violation of the cease-fire across the Israeli-Lebanese frontier — a cease-fire that was engineered last summer through the good offices of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib. A flurry of news reports originating from Israel have begun to hammer at the same point.

What is at work here, quite obviously, is an orchestrated campaign to engage American understanding and support if the gun-ho Israeli military establishment prevails and Prime Minister Menachem Begin agrees to a full-scale Israeli invasion to crush the rapidly expanding PLO military forces in southern Lebanon.

It is never easy, in these matters, to distinguish warnings issued for deterrence's sake from signals of flat-out intent. My guess is that in this case the distinction isn't worth making. The current Lebanese scene is quite sufficiently incendiary to serve as a hair-raising reminder of how little it could take, in the absence of a serious and credible peace process, to spark from one side or the other a resort to violent measures.

Tank Strength

The Israelis have amassed a heavy concentration of forces just south of the Lebanese border. At the embassy in Washington, officials are quick to produce persuasive intelligence reports on the degree to which the PLO has exploited the cease-fire to expand its striking power.

By Israeli reckoning, since last summer the PLO in Lebanon has received 1,000 tons of military equipment directly from the Soviet Union, 200 tons from Saudi Arabia and 100 tons from Libya, including ground-to-air missiles. The number of ground-to-ground missiles reportedly has more than doubled. Tank strength has grown from 34 to 70 and been upgraded to more powerful models.

The Israelis claim that the PLO has been end-running the Lebanese cease-fire with 14 infiltration attempts into Israel from Jordan, at a cost of seven Israelis killed and 49 wounded. About 29 terrorist incidents aimed at Israelis in third countries have taken nine lives.

"We regard all this as violations of the cease-fire," said an Israeli spokesman. He quickly added that it does "not yet" constitute the "clear provocation" Begin has spoken of in defining what it would take to trigger an Israeli plunge into Lebanon. But the emphasis is on "not yet." As last year's Israeli move on Golan and Beirut would suggest, it would be unwise to count on just when a PLO "provocation" might become "clear" to Menachem Begin.

Torn by Dissent

The PLO, for its part, is torn by dissent between fanatic and moderate factions, not necessarily subject to anybody's restraining hand for any period of time. With all this presumably in mind, the Reagan administration is sending Habib back to the scene. His presence is a proven pacifier. It may be enough to damp things down until the deadline that is at the center of concern: April 25, when Israel is scheduled to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty comes into full force.

But if that's the extent of the Habib mission, how does the Reagan administration propose to keep the Middle East peace after April 25? What's left of Camp David doesn't meet the need. The choice of an amiable, but unknown and unknowable U.S. special negotiator for the Palestinian "autonomy" talks scarcely lends weight or urgency to the proceedings. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger's dabbling in security arrangements with Saudi Arabia can only serve to add to Israel's sense of U.S. indifference.

What looms ahead is a U.S. policy void — a nothingness of the sort that historically has given free play to violent, unilateral acts. Lebanon is the likeliest ignition point.

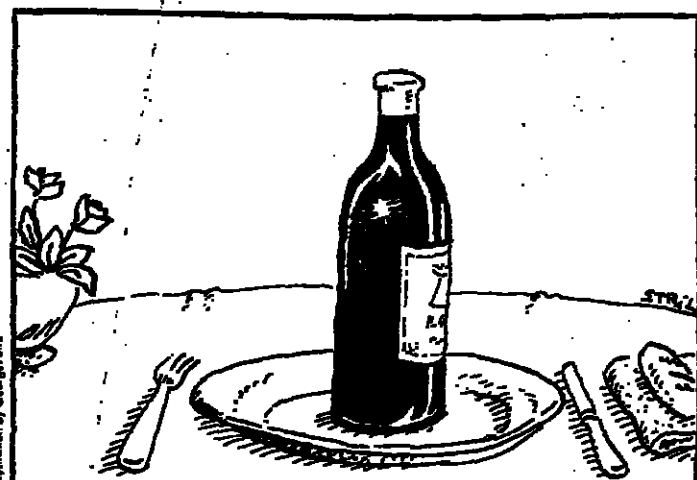
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The Synergistic Partnership of Food and Wine



by Patricia Wells

PARIS — While there are no rigid rules concerning the harmony of food and wine, it's pure folly to ignore what nature itself has made possible. Natural marriages exist between wine or alcohol and certain foods, such as agricultural products, they share the same soil, geography, culture, and are often products of the same hands.

Foie gras has a natural affinity for Sauternes, raw herring is enriched by a good Dutch gin or a Scandinavian aquavit, and nothing goes so well with choucroute as a good, honest lager.

The acquisition of certain grand bottles call for planning a meal around the wine, rather than the reverse. If an old Barolo or Gajmiana comes your way, save it for a proper roast beef or game preparation. A great St. Emilion or Pomerol should not be overwhelmed by anything complicated: Stick to a good steak, a soft roast beef or a varied cheese platter.

For the same reason that a silk dress and jogging shoes are totally inharmonious, one wouldn't wash down a pizza with an aged Burgundy, or a perfect roast pigeon with a glass of sweetened iced tea.

Matching wine to food at home is one matter. Only the budget and one's knowledge of the two are to be considered. Restaurants are another story. At times, the obstacles are so great, one is tempted to give in, allowing the sommelier to order for you or settling into the house-wine syndrome.

Why is it that the maître d'hôtel rarely argues with a diner, while the sommelier feels obliged to put up a fight? (Are sommeliers all born with special combat genes?)

Note the following recent experiences: Several months ago, during a dinner at L'Archestrata in Paris, the sommelier all but refused to serve us the wine we had selected: a perfectly decent, moderately priced Bordeaux. Finally, out of exhaustion and hunger, we compromised, settling for one wine of our choice, one of his. Later, when we indicated we did not think much of his selection, the sommelier stalked off and sulked for 20 minutes while we sat with empty glasses.

At Gérard Pangaud, in the Paris suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt, a single wine list circulates about the rather large dining room. One can easily wait half an hour to get a glimpse of the list, and when it does arrive, the sommelier

hovers about, hurrying you along in your selection. During the last visit here, the first course came before the wine ever showed up, a practice that hardly makes for pleasant dining.

Equally annoying is the wine that exists only on paper. You order a wine and before the cave has been consulted, you are told: "We don't have it." Are they really out, or is the wine being held for special clients?

In defense of sommeliers: In attempting to convince diners to change an order, they rarely suggest a higher-priced wine. In some instances, wise advice can lead diners to discover less known and/or less expensive wines that are passed up simply out of ignorance.

Recently, wine writer Jon Winthro and I set out to sample four moderately priced Paris restaurants with wine lists better than average in price and selection. We had several purposes. While we intended to examine certain traditional wine and food marriages, we also hoped to come across some less obvious combinations. We were looking as well to sample some lesser-known wines and discover some bargains in the process.

At each restaurant, we examined the wine list and menu at the same time, a practice I follow whenever possible. To stay within reasonable budget limitations, we decided to ignore any bottle priced at more than 200 francs, no matter how good, how well-priced, or how well it might go with a certain dish.

As it turned out, of the 14 wines we sampled at the four restaurants, prices per bottle ranged from 36 to 165 francs, with the average being 88 francs, or \$15, not much more than the price of many house wines.

We did not set out to follow the general rule of thumb concerning restaurant bills, which is to spend one-third of the total on wine, two-thirds on food. As it turned out, our bills were closer to 50-50, because we sampled more wines than one might normally.

Some findings were obvious, such as the combination of Au Trou Gascon's sublime cassoulet — a blend of white beans and homemade sausage, mutton, pork and *gésier confit*, fresh tomatoes and *confit de canard* — and the honestly priced Corbières (36 francs), the vigorous red of the Midi. The cassoulet and the Corbières are both frank and forward, and of equal strength.

At the Trou Gascon, we were also reminded that it's a waste of money and good wine to combine a dish such as cassoulet with a finer, more delicate wine. A 1970 Chateau Petit-Village (165 francs), powerful in its own right, was a perfect match for chef Alain Dutournier's *magret de canard*, but tasted ridiculous with the cassoulet. Not surprisingly the Pomerol and the *magret de canard* — pan fried and

sauced with a *funet de mousserons*, or superb wild mushroom stock — were on the same wavelength: subtle, elegant and refined.

At Le Coq de la Maison Blanche we ordered a 1967 Chateau La Croix (120 francs) to go with the special coq au vin (here prepared with a good old, honest, curmudgeonly coq), aware that we weren't going to find a wine of that age, quality and price every day. The combination was classic, and the tough, mature Pomerol was equally delicious with *le boubout de canard*, a spicy duck stew that resembles coq au vin.

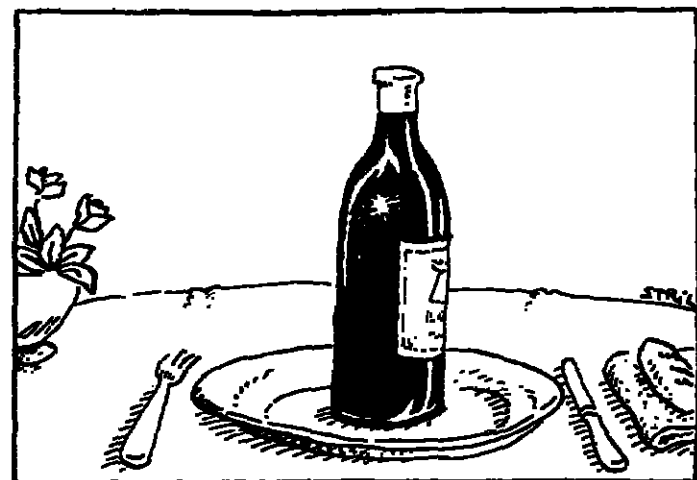
Following the same reasoning, at A Souceyrac, it made perfect sense to combine a giant, pistachio-scented *sauzon de Lyon* with a solid 1979 Cahors (45 francs) from Charles Burc.

As pleasant as all these combinations were, it was more fun, and challenging to search out less obvious pairings. Just as some foods instantly bring to mind a certain wine, others leave most of us groping for harmony. Fresh salmon calls for a good white Burgundy or

Other less obvious combinations included a 1978 Montagny (72 francs), a dry white Burgundy, served with *sauzon poêlé* and Belgian endive, and a 1979 Gigondas (90 francs), a strong, full-bodied Rhone Valley red served with a game platter that included grouse, pheasant and fresh whole chestnuts. Game calls for a forceful wine, and although Morot-Gaudry suggested a 1976 Chateau de Glana St. Julien (115 francs) to accompany the grouse and pheasant, the Bordeaux couldn't stand up.

At Le Coq de la Maison Blanche, other inexpensive wines also proved to be versatile, good mates. Another Loire Valley white, 1980 Ménéteau-Salon (45 francs) served as a good match to both a *salade de ris de veau* with walnuts and a platter of parsleyed, garlicky *escargots*. Confronted with a vinegar dressing, as in the sweetbread salad, one might normally forego the wine. But in this case the absorbent *ris de veau* did much to cut the acidity of the vinegar and the little Ménéteau-Salon stood up well to the rich sweetbread and walnut combination.

The snail and Ménéteau-Salon combination



by Jon Winthro

PARIS — Wine is often thought of as a mere adjunct to food, rather than as the integral part of a meal it becomes in countries such as France and Italy. Yet even in France making a perfect match between the wine and the food is no easy matter.

First of all, most wine lists are, to put it bluntly, lousy. They are full of nothing but the predictable shippers' boring company-style wines where the Burgundy tastes like the Beaujolais and you might mistake the Bordeaux for either.

At the restaurants where food writer Patricia Wells and I decided to tackle this problem, the owners take as much interest in their cellars as in their kitchens. All of them buy many of their wines directly from the grower during regular vineyard trips and they taste every wine before adding it to their lists.

But the restaurants varied considerably in type and style of cooking. All shared the distinction of a Michelin star and reasonable prices for the quality. Le Coq de la Maison Blanche is large, serving hearty bistro fare to as many as 200 customers a day, mostly at lunch. A Souceyrac is far smaller and goes in for rich sauces and solid dishes from southwest France. Au Trou Gascon shares the southwest emphasis in a highly original nouvelle cuisine style. Morot-Gaudry also offers elegant nouvelle cuisine.

All have large, well-stocked cellars, but the choice is restricted to about 80 wines at both Le Coq and A Souceyrac, while Au Trou Gascon with 335 wines and Morot-Gaudry with 530 have two of the widest selections available in Paris. Although impressive, such vast lists tend to leave one gasping for breath and wondering where to start. Just going through them can consume half an hour and even then all but the most knowledgeable and tenacious are likely to give up and turn the problem over to the sommelier, not always a happy solution.

We chose most of our own wines after lengthy consideration of the last two lists but in consultation with the owner or his sommelier. At the Trou Gascon we picked our wines first, then matched the food to the wine. At Morot-Gaudry there is a *menu dégustation* at 230 francs that includes a different glass of wine for each course, a very pleasant way out of the thicket of 530 wines, at least for a first time there.

But such pre-organized matches are rare and good sommeliers even rarer. So how did we go about selecting our wines in the other three? Obviously, we looked for the bargains within

our voluntary 200-franc limit. Some were stunning in quality at the price and plenty of others were available.

The first thing is just to look at the low-priced wines of whatever category. We tried the 1981 Beaujolais-Villages (39 francs) at Le Coq because the owner was proud of having selected it at the grower's (Gérard Martin at Leynes) before it pulled down the first prize at the Villefranche wine judging. It was almost unbelievably fruity, and we drank it with a *mousseline de brochet* (pike mousse) in a rich *sauce Nantua*. Despite being a red wine it was a perfect match because Beaujolais is not a tannic wine and this one was so fruity.

Other wines remain inexpensive because they are little-known. Loire Valley 1980 Ménéteau-Salon (45 francs at Le Coq) is a bargain stand-in for more expensive Sancerre and is made from the same white sauvignon grape as is the 1979 Chateau Launay (34 francs), from Bordeaux's Entre-Deux-Mers region.

Another approach to bargains is to look for great wines in off years, such as second-ranked Chateau Gruaud-Larose 1972 from the Médoc. For only 72 francs at Morot-Gaudry it is a steal. To be sure it is rather light but it retains all the elegance and class of its high rank.

Even a humble *vin de pays* can occasionally make great wines look like rip-offs. The 1980 Domaine de Saint-Jean de Bébian from the Hérault for 36 francs at the Trou Gascon could give his 185-franc Chateau-neuf-du-Pape a run for its quality.

Nearly all of A Souceyrac's list was far below our 200-franc limit, even the champagnes, notably Besserat de Bellefon at a mere 100 francs. On the other hand, some of the wines were not of the year listed and at least one, a 1976 Santeny-Maladière (100 francs), was substituted without notice for the listed 1972. We also chose the Cahors from Charles Burc (45 francs) because it was supposed to be from the outstanding 1975 vintage, but we were given, with due warning this time, a 1979 that was good but not memorable. There was no change in price in either case.

An important note at all four restaurants is that the producer — grower or shipper — was noted for all but the Bordeaux châteaux. Without the name of the producer it is hard to decide which wine to pick. Chateau is a red appellation d'origine contrôlée from the Loire. Much of it is just passable at best, but what a pleasure to find top grower Charles Joguet at both Morot-Gaudry and Trou Gascon. It's like running into an old friend again and is the nearest thing to an absolute assurance of reasonably priced good wine in a new restaurant.

Jackson Pollock — The Rebel Artist Who Belongs to Tradition

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Twenty-five years after his untimely death at the age of 44, Jackson Pollock is well established in the public mind as "a major artist of this century." The exhibition of 63 of his paintings under the title "Les chefs d'oeuvres de Jackson Pollock" at the Pompidou Center (to April 19) simply acknowledges this and presents these vigorous, passionate works in a refreshingly uncrowded space.

Supporting this canonization is a summary in the exhibition's catalog of 1,100 articles devoted to Pollock's work during his lifetime and since his death, some of the former describing him as a second-rate painter while the latter generally accept his art as an established value. But why do we respond to Pollock's work in this way? Critics can call up history, psychology, aesthetic theory and other disciplines too that help explain Pollock's significance by examining the artist's psyche, the social and historical situation of his time, the situation of American art in the 1940s and '50s, etc. The fact is, however, that there are few points in common between the process that spawned forth these works and the way we assess and use them today.

Art of this quality is a sort of freak event, a product of chance that goes against the acceptable norms of social communication of the time in which it appears. That we can today derive the same type of delight from them that we derive from a Rembrandt shows that they have, in turn, become to a degree a standard medium of social communication, that their disruptive power has, up to a point, been spent. But what we now discover is their constructive power. Because Pollock (or any artist of his stature) does not merely disrupt, he also builds.

The show starts with some small, early paintings including a self-portrait done when Pollock was about 20. The face, marked by some white and orange highlights, emerges from an inky darkness. The eyes are unusually large, almost feline, and seem to express fear and determination in equal measure. We are reminded that Pollock, who subsequently had periods of hard drinking, suffered from deep conflicts that were sometimes debilitating. It is worth noting that his art, while marked by the exceptional intensity one might expect in a man struggling with such forces, has a balance of its own and cannot rightly be studied as the mirror of a psyche. The psyche is there, to be sure, but the work has achieved an independent life of its own.

Another interesting early painting, "Seascape" (1934), could almost be brushed aside as a doodle. The brushstrokes appear thick and almost awkward, but if we look at it more at-



Jackson Pollock.

tentively we discover an enormous expressive power, and we discover too that the development of an artist has the power of giving truth and relevance to earlier works that would otherwise have remained the intriguing sign of a promise unfulfilled.

In the early '40s Pollock, who had had occa-

sional psychiatric treatment before, started a Jungian analysis, and a number of paintings of this period, done in an explosively expressive idiom (with some bits of vocabulary inherited from Picasso), appear to reflect the earnest wish to give shape to archetypal figures — which one suspects from having seen dis-

where his "drawings in analysis" that were not destined to be shown in an art gallery. These works are visibly weakened by the artist's submission to psychological theory in the course of therapy, but his durable lust for the materiality of pigment remains vigorously active and produces rich painterly effects.

The central part of the exhibition is naturally occupied by the big drippings and it might be worthwhile asking oneself why this sort of painting has appeared so relevant to our age. I can see several possible explanations, of which the least satisfactory refer to formal problems of painting and to the need that was being felt for a specifically American art.

Artists in the past have always talked about both inspiration and discipline. Now inspiration is not a term that a pragmatic America was likely to take seriously, and even now we still live in view of things in which the contradictory forces at work in the world are chance and necessity. But chance and necessity, come to think of it, are not all that far removed from what is implied by inspiration and discipline.

Pollock's drip paintings are a web of pure chance, of pure physical inspiration, the result of a sort of dance the artist executed on the canvas laid out flat and in a state of, let's say, suspended consciousness. Chance is a cousin to chaos, just as necessity is related to order. Now the thing that catches the eye, and then the emotions and finally the mind in these big paintings is that the monstrous gamble with chance results in a certain visually intelligible order. Where then does the discipline lie? In the rhythm of the artist's dance? In a sort of unconscious control?

The question is perhaps secondary, because the important thing is that these paintings make sense, that Pollock gambled and won. This is not really apparent in the reproductions, and this is also a satisfying fact, because it means that the paintings preserve their aura, that the peculiar ritual executed in East Hampton by this singular man remains a singular event and that the effect will never be duplicated.

Pollock, the rebel artist, belongs to tradition, as he himself knew, precisely because of this singularity. Because the tradition of art is not the understanding of rules and the mastery of know-how that makes it possible for, say, Rembrandt's pupils to go on making more Rembrandts. The real tradition is the urge for which art is just a means, and this urge is what real artists have been serving with the devotion of their lives wherever art exists as more than mere technique.

But these paintings also suggest a curtain, something like the veil that hides the figure of ultimate truth in Schiller's poem about the veiled image at Seis. In the poem the



Self-portrait (1930-33), in dark earth colors.

overweening disciple goes into the temple at night, thrusts the curtain aside and is struck dead because he was not yet ripe for the truth signified by the statue behind the veil. Pollock's paintings can be read in this sense because of the vital earnestness of his work. There is a mystic need that his work satis-

fies, just as Rothko's does — a need that is mystic but nonetheless secular, simply because, as Shelley said: "The deep truth is imageless." But the business of art has always been to pursue this "deep truth" with the means at its disposal, and this pursuit was Jackson Pollock's life task.

New Stars for Vienna's Dancefest

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — Central Europe's biggest ballet festival — Tanz '82, with 74 performances between Feb. 16 and April 4 — will show off such diverse figures of the dance world as Twyla Tharp and Karole Armatage, Pina Bausch and Reinhild Hoffmann, Jiri Kylian and John Neumeier, the Royal Danish Ballet and the Lipizzaner stallions, Hans van Manen and Glen Tetley, Béjart and Balanchine, Nureyev and the Panovs, Brigitte Stadler and Jolanta Seyfried. ...

Brigitte who? Jolanta what? They are teen-age ballerinas — Stadler is 16 and Seyfried 17 — who joined the Vienna State Opera ballet at 14 and 15 and have come so far so fast that they have been alternating this season with Galina Panova as partner to her husband, Valery Panov, in his versions of "Petrushka" (Stravinsky) and "Sheherazade" (Rimsky-Korsakov).

Having replaced Panova — who will be 33 (their combined ages) on St. Patrick's Day — whenever she left Vienna for guest appearances, each will get a chance to dance a leading part while the festival spotlight is turned on the Panovs: Seyfried as the White Princess in "Sheherazade" on March 4, Stadler as the ballerina in "Petrushka" on March 28, while the Panovs dance together in the other half of the double bill.

Next season, they will come into their own as soloists when Stadler dances Maria in Yuri Grigorovich's version of "Nutcracker" and Seyfried is "Sleeping Beauty" in Rudolf Nureyev's choreography. While seniority is such that both are, officially, still members of the corps de ballet, "they will, in all probability, be promoted to full soloists in the next year and a half or two, almost certainly while still in their teens," says Gerhard Brunner, the State Opera ballet chief, who spotted them in the 1979 final class at the ballet school of the Austrian Federal Theater, directed by Ludmilla Petrowa. They had been going there afternoons, after school hours, from the time Seyfried was 7 and Stadler 9.

"Once we saw them," Brunner recalls, "we had to have them. They had no place to go except onward and upward, and I wanted them to do that with us. For Stadler, we had to get a special waiver from the Vienna board of education. Then, after two months in the company, seeing them work and how they developed, how they fit into the repertoire, how they behaved on the stage, how tough they were toward their own work, we recognized that they were potential soloists."

Stadler made her "Petrushka" debut last Christmas night. Critics had all covered the premiere with Panova earlier that month, so only one came back, but he wrote that Brunner had found a "worthy replacement." On the second night of the new year, both girls danced Panova's parts. Lorin Maazel, the American conductor who becomes director of the State Opera next fall, was in the audience. "He said he was very, very proud and lucky," Brunner reports, "that he had such capital to start work with next season. Both of them are signals of a new era to come."

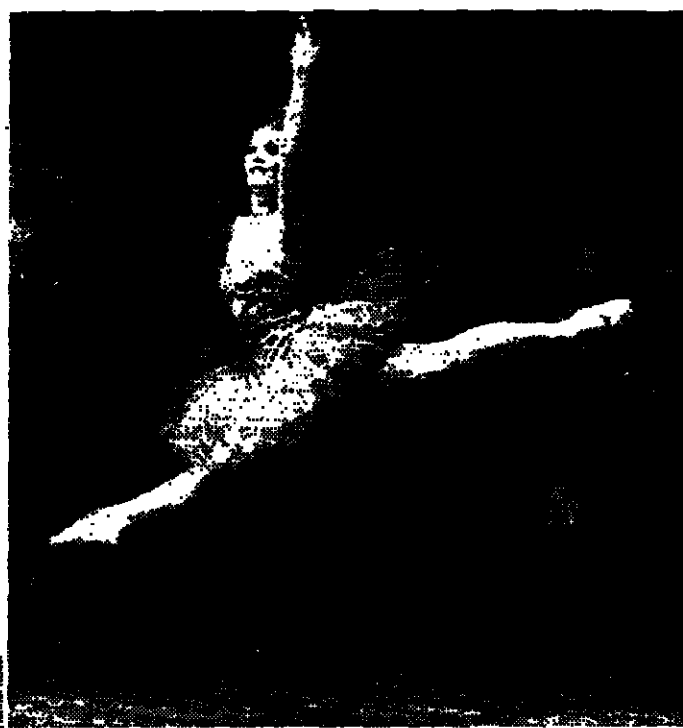
The greening of Stadler and Seyfried and several other young dancers coincides with the greening of some of the soloists who helped Brunner transform the State Opera ballet from a weekly off-night at the opera into an exciting institution that will play 72 performances in Vienna next season and has begun touring. As Austrian civil servants, the dancers are entitled to full pensions after 28 years on the rolls.

Nureyev, a new Austrian citizen (his 44th birthday is also on St. Patrick's Day), will dance with Cecil in his own versions of "Sleeping Beauty" on March 27 and April 2 and "Swan Lake" on March 31 as well as appearing in Tetley's "Pierrot Lunaire" (Schoenberg) and Béjart's "Songs of a Wayfarer" (Mahler) on March 26 and 29.

The festival focal point for February, however, is the Theater an der Wien, as base for the guest troupes, most of them in Vienna for the first time. The Royal Danish Ballet does Bournonville's "Kermesse in Bruges" and the third act of "Napoli" on Tuesday and Wednesday, Alvin Ailey's "Memphis" and Tetley's "Volunteers" on Thursday and Friday, and two performances of Bournonville's "La Sylphide" Feb. 20.

The Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation will give three performances of two different programs Feb. 22-24, as will Bausch's Wuppertal Dance Theater on Feb. 26-28 and Kylian's Netherlands Dance Theater on March 1-3. Then the scene shifts to nine different places around town:

The Hofburg, where, on March 4 and 11, the Lipizzaner stallions of the Spanish Riding School will recreate a historic horse ballet of the baroque era, similar to one led in 1743 by Empress Maria Theresa her-



Jolanta Seyfried in "Swan Lake."

self. Eight male and eight female riders will participate in this 25-minute spectacle. Since the Spanish riders (the name comes from the style of riding) haven't been on educational since 1894, the ancient ladies' saddles had to be sent to London for restoration.

Two legitimate theaters: the Komödianten, where the local avant-garde Tanzforum Wien will perform an experimental program of ballets by Liz King and Andrea Campiano on March 5-7, and the Schauspielhaus for a "new dance" series March 10-16, starting with a lecture by the U.S. critic Marcia B. Siegel; performances are by Dana Reitz, Bill T. Jones and Arnie Zane, Karole Armatage (the Canadian sensation in New York), Elke Koma, the Bremen expressionist Reinhild Hoffmann, Charles Moulton and Company, and Melissa Fendley and Dancers.

The Austrian Film Museum in the Albertina, where Siegel will present a six-film program on post-modern dance between March 18 and 24.

On Wagner's "Church in the Madhouse" (Kirche-am-Steinbock) a Jugendstil masterpiece with Byzantine overtones. Built between 1906 and 1907, it was denounced by a member of the Austrian parliament of that time as more like "the tomb of a maharaja" than a fitting place of worship. Which is why it dawned on Brunner as "an uphill Taj Mahal where we could do three different programs of classic Indian temple dances that too often get lost when their religious and sacred roots are transplanted to a theater background." Three different styles will be performed on successive weekends.

Three different places between March 18 and 24 for performance art shows ("The body of the artist as material for the sculptor"). Back at the State Opera, besides the Nureyev and Panov ballets and performances, the resident company will dance George Balanchine's "La Valse" and "Four Temperaments" (with van Manen's "Twilight" and "Five Tangos" on March 9) and his "Liebeslieder Walzer" on March 26 and 29 programs, and Neumeier's "Josephslegende" with Donna Wood and Kevin Haigen on March 25 and 30.

Tanz '82, two years in the planning, hopes to become a biennial event. The aim of the festival was "to show the Viennese, with their growing interest in dance, what is going on in the rest of the world," but Brunner — who cooked it up with city funding — says it was also designed "to show the rest of the dance world our particular contribution."

Carnival in Venice, alla Napoletana

by Melton S. Davis

VENICE — Once again, Venice is staging its reborn carnival, and from Feb. 18 to 23, the festivities will spread through the narrow *calli* that are Venice's streets, along the canals, in the open spaces scattered like stage sets through the city, and finally into its theaters and auditoriums.

Carnival — the pre-Lenten period of revelry celebrated mainly in Roman Catholic countries — was revived in Venice on private initiative in 1979, after a lapse of decades, with mild success. The following year, the Biennale (which stages the Venice Film Festival and the famous art show) contributed its theater section, headed by stage director Maurizio Scaparro. In 1980, tens of thousands of young people came to Venice; the result was a movable Woodstock, a setting for spontaneous happenings, joyous confusion, grotesque masks and extravagant costumes. It was even better in 1981, attended by almost half a million people, young and old.

By then, the theater was a confirmed participant, a reminder that the carnival period was historically one of the high points of Italian theater seasons. Its inclusion meant that there was a continuous feast for eye and ear. But the open-air festivities often overshadowed the theater being given indoors. To even things up, Scaparro, who had brought in foreign companies to make the event international, has made the theme of this year's theater festival "Naples at Venice." Thus the two mainstays of Italian theater are being honored, with Neapolitan vitality and wit presented against the background of Venice, one of the first cities in Europe to have public theaters.

Italian companies, mainly from Naples, are presenting their best offerings. At the baroque Goldoni Theater, (opened in 1979 after 32 years of disuse) the piece de resistance is "Harcourt and the Others," staged by the renowned Piccolo Teatro di Milano. Roberto de Simone, a musicologist who delves into Naples' past for his themes, is doing "Edentheater." Italy's foremost theater personality, Eduardo de Filippo, directs his son Luca in one of his own famous roles, "Always About the Year." Little theater groups from the southern city, mainly "post-avant-garde," are presenting five world premieres at the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista, among them "Glacial Tango," by Naples' False Movement Company, in collaboration with Amsterdam's Micky Theater.

For those who can't understand the Neapolitan dialect, and that includes many Italians, the eloquent gestures of the actors tell virtually everything that's going on.

Recalling Mozart's residence in Venice, the Teatro La Fenice is striking out on its own with a program that includes "The Abduction from the Seraglio," in the La Scala production, and the unfinished "Zaide," a new text by the Italian author Italo Calvino, staged by English director Graham Vick in the courtyard of the Palazzo Grassi. In addition, carnivals can see "The Mad Little Table," a



dance performed by mimes of the Piccolo Teatro di Milano to Mozart's music for a string quartet.

Ballet hasn't been overlooked. The Malibran Theater is giving Stravinsky's "Pulcinella" with ballerina Elisabetta Terabust. Then there's recognition of Italy's burgeoning transatlantic theater: the talented Neapolitan, Leopoldo Mastelloni, mime-actor-director, presents for the first time "Tannhäuser" ("The Blue Tannhäuser") and Alfredo Cohen, although from the Abruzzi, not Naples, has his own world premiere, "The White Dove Hotel," both at the Teatro del Ridotto.

Recitals and concerts include appearances by other well-known Neapolitan artists, especially singer Roberto Murolo and actress Angela Luce. Besides, there is a theater laboratory and photography exhibits, while students of a Neapolitan high school, guests of a high school in Venice, put on theatrical images adapted from Curzio Malaparte's "The Skin," about the U.S. Army occupation of Naples.

An added filip to theatergoing is to see the audience in costumes and masks. This isn't required, but in one where masks are needed to enter, spectators are then served orangeade or beer.

In addition, the city is trying to make it easy to get around. In some of the *calli* that in the past have been jammed with people, one-way pedestrian traffic is the rule. And municipal authorities have made a real effort to keep prices down in the city's 700 bars and restaurants during carnival. Besides, the city-run cafeteria behind Piazza San Marco is again offering low-cost meals. And carnival season tickets for the *vaporetti*, the city's aquatic buses, are available.

This doesn't mean that everyone won't crowd into Piazza San Marco, particularly the night of Mardi Gras, when the exuberant cha-

os reaches its height. Although open-air festivities take place in settings that haven't changed since the 1700s, San Marco is the epicenter of the carnival. Through it pass Fellinian cardinals, Indian princes, angels, wizards and witches, monks and devil, nuns and courtesans, and this year in honor of Naples, pun-punchellos. Visitors can join the crowd thronging through the piazza and weaving in and out of the arcades, or just sit at one of the cafes and watch the spider's web of dancing celestials. Here music is played throughout the day and most of the night. In 1981, the rain came down by the bucketful, but tens of thousands danced under the rain with colored umbrellas or in raincoats.

Nor do strikes hold up the fun. Last year, when the boats stopped running, visitors happily discovered unknown parts of the city while walking to their destinations. In any event, get a map. Venetians have a genial habit of answering inquiries about directions with a well-meaning, "Straight ahead." Given Venice's unique topography, it's best to rise early and get oriented.

Despite the crowds that carnival attracts, Venice's chief of police says that with the city no longer deserted in the evenings, the crime rate in this period becomes almost nonexistent.

Visitors can expect to see all the trappings of recent carnivals: a regatta with masked oarsmen, a parade of elaborate floats, a calcaudo of singing gondoliers (in gondolas, naturally) masked balls and impromptu concerts, improvised clowning and gifted names seemingly everywhere. In the evening, the city's monuments are illuminated, there's dancing in the squares of the city, processions in costumes through the streets and along the canals, children's fancy dress parades, and of course, opera, musical comedies and plays in the joyfully overcrowded theaters.

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Visiting China on an Ego Trip

by Richard F. Shepard

HONG KONG — The Western tourist arrives in China with the sincerest intention of indulging in some frantic China-watching — only to find upon arrival that one of the national pastimes of the natives is watching him. Wherever the tourist goes — particularly if he goes in batches, as most tourists do in China — he plays to full houses of Chinese who ponder the improbable spectacle of this outsider, with camera, odd hat and funny-cut costume (which, moreover, fails to match that of any other fellow tourist).

The tourist as spectacle is a free entertainment for those being toured. The reactions to this traveling show range from mild timidity to high amusement, but there is always an element of curiosity and often friendship — not intimate buddyship, but warm cordiality. And sometimes the effect can be stunning: In Shanghai, a man on a bicycle wheeled off course for a good look at us. He stared back over his shoulder at us after he had passed. When he nearly hit a stanchion and fell off his bike, we felt like comedians who had been rolling on the floor with our act.

At Xian's hot springs, hundreds of Chinese visitors stopped dead in their tracks to look at us. Chinese look hard and openly at tourists. They may not look hard at pretty women, a practice frowned upon in China, but the tourist is open game. Here were lovely gardens, fine trees and beautiful scenery, yet everyone was taking time out to give us the eye. I whipped my camera out and pointed it. Some of the stars seemed upset, although most took it in good part. I said, in my flawlessly broken Chinese, "You look at us, we look at you. OK, OK?"

More laughter and good nature, with even the frozen faces thawing. What passes among Westerners as impassivity or even hostility in Chinese expression tends to disappear as soon as the visitor manifests friendliness.

At the start of a Chinese journey, this sense of being the center of attention is somewhat disconcerting. After all, nobody except those with something to tell bothers to give you a second glance in San Francisco, London, Puerto Rico, Rome, London or Jerusalem. But in China when you and your fellows come out of the bus you feel as though you are a circus come to town.

When my wife and I went, with a friend fluent in the language, to a Peking department store — not the tourist-present one but one for the general public — people dropped what they were doing and rushed over to see what we were up to. My wife is a shopper conscientious to the point of my utter distraction — if we had not been in China, where I was eager to see how other shops, I would have taken up my usual position, reading the newspaper at the entrance.

My wife stopped at a counter where shopping bags, made of cord, were on sale. As she studied the various designs, waited on by the six clerks who found this new clientele irresistible, men, women and chil-

dren formed a shield around us. They discussed my wife's taste and wondered which bag she would purchase. When she finally bought six of one design as gifts, four onlookers bought the same kind: had I known more Chinese, I would have broached the idea of making expenses by having her sell at department stores from Lhasa to Harbin.

But she was already at a counter where sweaters were for sale. She wanted to try one on for size but the clerk said there was no way to do it. Our Chinese Greek chorus behind us said, "Let her try it on." They did, and we bought.

After the initial embarrassment passes, this sort of experience does wonders for the ego. One soon comes to expect to be the cynosure of all eyes, an amateur freak whose attention is courted and whose words, even when they are not understood, are respectfully listened to. In Hangzhou, we attended a variety show given by visiting movie stars; we revelled in being gaped at on arrival, but stole away at the half when the film stars upstaged us.

Oh, it was not all sunshine but we were never approached for money or presents, although an English-speaking young fellow would occasionally tag along to tell us about a teacher he had who lived in Great Neck, N.Y., or to ask us how he could get to study in the United States.

In restaurants we were seated in private enclaves or screened off from other diners, but Chinese nonetheless came to peer at us — fascinated, doubtful, at the sight of Westerners trying to get food from plate to mouth with chopsticks. At such moments, I could almost always be relied on to drop a mushroom in my lap. It was the least I could do for someone who had left a table to come and view us.

By the time we returned to Hong Kong from Canton, we had become used to being leisure-time entertainment for the masses. We were even flattered by the attention. I had grown used to patting children on the head, shaking hands with strangers and gabbing about American-Chinese friendship. Another two weeks and I would have run for office.

This strange world of the tourist crumbled, as tourist visitors always do, when we crossed the Hong Kong line. No sooner had we entered the streets of the Crown Colony than we realized that nobody looked at us at all. Hong Kong's Chinese are cosmopolitan and busy people. They do not stare and they did not care what we thought about the affairs of the world. We had left China and were brought back down to earth, mere mortals among mere mortals.

It had come to be a good feeling, this business of being a star in the Chinese firmament, and we missed it. There are probably few other places where you can attract precisely the same sort of attention merely because you are you.

Of course, one can always wait until next year and try somewhere else. Spitzbergen? Maybe Kamchatka? They may not have yet experienced the likes of you and me.

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The First Emperor's Life-Size Army

by Rona Dobson

RUSSELS — A Chinese army has arrived in Brussels, some of it stately in armor-plated tunics, others military musicians marching with their comrades, some on horseback. The most striking variation is in size.

China has sent three of the recently discovered human-scale figures and one cavalry horse on this touring exhibition and it is these that are undeniably the main draw among all the other Chinese art treasures dating from 5,000 B.C. to the ninth century (at the Palais des Beaux-Arts until April 18). Discovered by chance in 1977 in the Chinese province of Shaanxi, the life-size terra-cotta figures are part of an army, so far 7,000 strong, with more to come, embedded in deep trenches surrounding the burial mounds of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, known as the First Emperor. The figures are modeled with sophisticated realism, each face probably a portrait of an actual soldier, archer, or commander, each detail of military uniform, armor, headgear, hairstyle, denoting rank and age, is hyperreal art. Even the sole of the archer's sandal is neatly patterned.

The soldiers of Qin's army were fortunate that the custom of burying live slaves and retainers along with dead princes had been abandoned by the time of the First Emperor, and there must have been many a life of relief throughout the army as the size of the figures went into the open tunnels to be covered over completely with earth. They probably remembered that in an earlier dynasty whole chariots had been buried with live horses and live men.

Two of the tall warriors stand utterly immobile; the kneeling archer conveys an extraordinary impression of vitality and alertness, the body very slightly pivoted so that his left knee supports the left forearm, right knee bent to support in an attitude of instant readiness, the face very young and open. Buried two by two at the entrance of each long tunnel leading to the tomb, the archers were the first line of defense for their emperor to frighten off ill-wishers in the afterlife; then came the infantry, interspersed with cavalry units and chariots.

Dramatically posed on a platform protected by alarm systems that continually burst into strident warning as visitors approach, the touch range by touch range, the warriors and chunky cavalry pony look stable and real. But after 2,000 years of earth-immersion, they are far from solid and require concentrated care in handling and transport. Suzanne Bertouille, honorary director of the Palais des Beaux-Arts and one of the exhibition's organizers, says: "Just to unpack the horse alone



Terra-cotta musicians on a camel's back, from eighth-century tomb treasures.

took us a full day and a half, working in slow motion, with every move planned ahead. It suffered a bit of damage in Zurich and in Cologne, but happily not here."

In another room, two dozen Han dynasty figures, miniature pottery warriors this time, are displayed in battle formation, marching soldiers and musicians, cavalry drawn up behind, all led by a jaunty commander on foot. This terra-cotta army, discovered in 1965, had been buried a century later than the life-size figures protecting Emperor Qin, when custom had changed to using miniature figures.

They too are beautifully sculpted, with realism and finesse, features clear and expressive and varied, traces of the original painting still visible on a few. The riders sit straight in their painted saddles, one hand extended to hold reins taut and keep the horses' heads thrown back, the other to grasp a lance. But both reins and lances are missing from these miniature masterpieces; the weapons and shields were made from wood and survive only as broken or crumbling relics scattered in the earth beside the warriors.

Partly because of a misunderstanding a few years ago over the Han dynasty miniature warriors, this exhibition will not go to France. A Paris department store had imported replicas of these figures, on sale freely in museums in China and in special shops on excavation sites, as a commercial enterprise, but ambiguous advance publicity led to a widespread misconception

that the replicas were supposed to be originals. The Chinese, staggered by the gullibility of a public imagining that 2,000-year-old figures from their ancient tombs would ever be lent for exhibition in a department store, were also offended at the idea they might try to pass off fakes.

"It would be impossible to mistake a replica for an original," Bertouille says. "The real ones have been underground so long they are rough to the touch, flaked with tiny spots where the surface has crumbled. Replicas are smooth and unblemished." The copies are very popular souvenirs both in China and in Europe; the sales counter at the Palais des Beaux-Arts was almost sold out three days after the exhibition opened and more have had to be ordered.

The warriors are not the only treasures in this show, though inevitably they attract the most attention, since China is a long way to go to see them in their natural environment. "We are building a museum on the excavation site, roofing over a section of the trenches and leaving the figures down there," says Prof. Hu Yue Qian, director of Shaanxi Museum. "That way visitors can see them almost as we found them."

After Denmark, Switzerland and Germany, Brussels is the final stop for this show before it returns to China. The warriors are so fragile the Chinese authorities feel it is unlikely they will emerge again.

After Futurism — Depero in Rome

by Edith Schloss

ROME — Fortunato Depero, together with Giacomo Balla, took the "Reconstruction of the Universe" as his motto in the Futurist Manifesto of 1914, with a vengeance. In his many paintings, mosaics, sculptures, wall hangings, sound poems etc., he pointed to the absurdity of preceding rules and regulations, and turned everything upside down and inside out with a wild gleam. But all this activity, seemingly so quick and playful, was actually ruled by the sober wit and the consistency of a very good artist.

Naturally a rambunctious movement like Futurism came to a dead halt and then its followers had to develop beyond it, each in his own way.

Here (at Galleria Arco d'Alibert, 19 via Arco d'Alibert, until March 2) there are drawings from Depero's post-Futurist times, from 1918 until 1950 (he lived from 1892 to 1960). Several are close to the metaphysical. One very big one of 1920, never shown before, is the preparatory design for a wall hanging, "The Big Battle," which is exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, where Depero lived from 1928 to 1930. The drawings, all lively and even funny, are quite controlled. There is nothing ponderous about the curvilinear compositions, which move fast and with ease, while informed by a quiet intelligence. It is a pity that Depero, putting many of our heavy-handed contemporaries in the shade, is not yet as well-known as he deserves.

Gastone Novelli's humor is less good-natured than Depero's, closer to our own, more desperate times, (at the Galleria Pisola, 5 via Gregoriana, until Feb. 28). He was born in 1925, was captured as a teen-age partisan by the Germans, won the first prize in painting at the Venice Biennale in 1964, and died at 43.

For Novelli, in the beginning there was the line, gorgeously twisting, cutting or free-running, and only then the image. With it he wove a sparkling and witty fantasy accented with velvety dabs and fields of color in his paintings, telling sophisticated fables to sophisticated grown-ups, politically conscious or not.

Whether he is like Twombly, or Twombly

like him — both were active in Rome in the 1960s — is beside the point, because certain styles have a way of springing up simultaneously in certain periods.

Novelli's paintings are about bittersweet loves and woes and portents, mischievously arranged like alphabets, comics or homework: crumbs and clusters of words and sharp dabs and line forming brittle labyrinth, maps or landscapes.

Since the paintings were hung on the very structure of their pencil marks, here the drawings alone show Novelli at his purest. Sometimes using the glued-on fragment of a child's drawing for a foil, even once alluding ironically to advertising, the drawings are whimsical inventions, glittering insights, about sensual or intellectual pleasures, and reveal the workings of Novelli's spirit at its finest and most poetic.

The exhibits in another gallery (Jarrakro, 20 via dei Pisanelli, until March 5) usually look like objects in a bare and austere schoolroom, and indeed the gallery is dedicated to an educational purpose: to place certain recent art movements and artists into precise historical and social context.

This time it is truly far-out Piero Manzoni's turn to be analyzed. And the work of this late Dadaist, or rather early conceptualist, who died at the age of 30 in 1963, is a particularly poignant and challenging subject. Traces of Manzoni's activities are here conceived as if they were portable or botanical specimens of a museum, as they ought to be, for his expression was fragile, the mere conception of his ideas, part of the life of the living artist. He was truly outrageous, and putting all conventions on the line, and at the same time managed to make the ridiculous exalting. This was probably somehow why the objects under his hand, despite themselves, immediately and fiendishly turned into art again.

A line a mile long painted on rolled-up cloth inside a drum, the artist's *merda inside a can*, an egg turned into art by the artist's thumbprint, a balloon that held the artist's breath, maps of nonexistent countries presented as if existing, — tickets, letters, numbers, as if from official documents (today Manzoni would certainly have manipulated computer cards to

make a shambles of the idea of bureaucratic authority). His attack, seemingly improvised, was quite mediated, to throw us off balance, to push our preconceptions around, to free us to see things for ourselves for themselves. Nothing is holy in art, that is why it is holy. Manzoni tried to alter and so renew our sense of reality.

Set LeWitt, the American minimalist, most often explored the infinite possibilities and juxtapositions of geometry by drawing its intricacies in pencil or charcoal on large blank gallery walls. Now, however, at Ugo Ferranti gallery (26 via Torminella, until March 2), he works with "Forms Derived From a Cube." Beside the preliminary framed drawings there are neat structures arranged on the ground in rows, made of white, varnished wood. Cut into, or jutting out, in a surprising variety of ways, pyramids, crosses, hexagons and combinations thereof, leaning or straight, they are angular monuments, which, as if molded by abstract space, also assert an effect on the real space around them.

Nicola De Maria, having practiced several up-to-date styles already, has lately come into the fold of the so-called Transavanguardia, a kind of new, gawky and pixelated figurative trend that at times refreshingly iconoclast and raw, can also affect a calculated innocence.

At Mario Diacono (25 piazza Mignanello, until March 3), Nicola De Maria exhibits a handful of tiny watercolors no bigger than a postcard, with a few bright-colored elements on them — a cloud, a kite, lightning or rooftops, etc. — which are put into outsized frames. Besides, he has made an assemblage: He has covered one wall of the gallery with a large sheet of paper painted in rainbow colors, running a long line of obscure, would-be poetry across it, and putting a valise on the floor in front of it, also painted in rainbow colors.

All this is supposed to represent "the work of the last five years." There is something self-indulgent and precious about the cute little pictures, and the suspicion that they merely follow a chic trend is confirmed by the cheery assemblage, which looks like nothing so much as a smart window dressing by the disco fashion designer Fiorucci.

Whimsy in the Auction House

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — What makes Drouot, the Paris auction house, such a special treat for collectors who know their business and have time enough to drop in every day is the strong touch of whimsy.

First, you never know what may turn up. A printed catalog with numbered lots should not be treated as definitive. Additional items — *hors catalogue*, as unlisted pieces are called in Drouotese — have a way of creeping into nearly every sale. In the best of cases they are included in the preview on the day before the sale between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sometimes they materialize during the one-hour interval, from 11 a.m. to noon, when prospective buyers have access to the items and can handle them before the auction begins at about 2 p.m.

The second element of unpredictability concerns prices, which vary more wildly than elsewhere partly because the sales are so poorly advertised that even concerned professionals often miss them. The auction organized on Feb. 10 by the Daniel Delaportie-Olivier Rieunier team has just provided a striking illustration of the erratic pattern that such sales follow, as well as of the interesting pieces to be had once in a while.

As usual at Drouot, the sale, consisting of a mixed bag of nearly anything to be seen in private houses, started off with the prints, drawings and paintings. These formed a bizarre assortment from the 16th through the mid-20th century, including a heavily over-painted portrait of the Milanese school "circa 1500" and a lot of academic art. Thirty of them had been grouped with one-to-two-line entries in a catalog but, inevitably, the session began with "unlisted" works that accounted for half that part of the auction.

A handful were worth a close look. Most unusual were some etchings by Manuel Robbe, a rare artist known only to specialists in late 19th-early-20th-century French schools falling outside the mainstream of "modern" art. Robbe, whose work was exhibited at the Salon, where he got a gold medal in 1900, did not belong to any of the recognized movements. He drew silhouettes in bold strokes reminiscent of Toulouse-Lautrec's manner but his mood is closer to Symbolist art with its suggestion of elfish mystery. Like Henri Riviere, he was primarily an engraver producing superb etchings in subdued blues, brownish mauves and olive yellows.

One of these, showing two naked women in a landscape with strange vegetation was dated 1902 and carried the penciled indication 22/25 meaning that it was the 22d impression of a run of 25. It was sold for 4,750 francs, a fair price for a print in first-class condition with full margins that was a little masterpiece in its way, but too rarefied to appeal to a wide public. Another, larger print of two women in a late Corot style landscape was knocked down at 5,452 francs.

After that hors d'oeuvre, followed by less palatable drawings, some unlisted oils came up. At least one of those would have justified more sophisticated methods of salesmanship. The portrait of a woman standing in the austere garb of a 17th-century Dutch housewife was signed J. de Jager. It carried a date



The composer Massenet and friends, by Albert Aublet (detail).

"16..." which I did not have time to make out in the poor lighting of Drouot. The auctioneer had clearly not considered it worth his while. He appeared satisfied as he stated that the work was "signed, dated," which is a pity. J. de Jager is a little-known artist active in the third quarter of the 17th century whose work is still unrecorded in the main. He may not be a second Frans Hals, but at 3,364 francs, the large portrait, about 80 centimeters high — dimensions were not mentioned — was laughably cheap. Ten times that figure would seem more like it.

Seconds later, it was followed by an interesting painting of the German school, about 80 by 60 centimeters. A woman with long hair is sitting in a hilly landscape with trees done in the fairy-tale manner of Gustave Doré, in blues and greens with touches of mauve and russet brown. The author, Alexander Frenz, not only signed but carefully dated his work, done in 1912. Neither fact was mentioned by the auctioneer, who obviously hadn't read them. This offshoot of German Romanticism, influenced by both the English Pre-Raphaelite school and French Symbolism was knocked down at 6,916 francs — hardly an impressive price. There is a strong market for such paintings in Germany. Apparently no rich German happened to stroll through Drouot the day before when he could have caught sight of it.

The sale then proceeded with the cataloged section. While there were no more cases of blatant underpricing, the price pattern was inconsistent. Some minor pieces sold brilliantly and 50 others miserably.

Two matching portraits of women by the virtually unknown "Foucault" described as "a pupil of Monsieur Le Gros, drawing master at Turin" got a three-line entry in the catalog — quite an effort by the cataloger's standards. Done in black and red chalk, they still retained their nice Louis XVI period gilt wood frames, which was enough to send them shooting up to 6,380 francs. This is about as much as anyone would pay for the utterly conventional drawings. But minutes later when two highly decorative 17th-century paintings ascribed to the

"Italian school" came up no one took any notice. "The Triumph of Flora" and "Apollo in his Chariot" had obviously been intended to be set into the paneling of a stately house. The large, oval-shaped works, 110 by 150 centimeters each, were done in pleasing shades of blues, reds and touches of golden yellow, and there was quite a panache to Apollo's horses soaring over clouds. The pair was cheap at 4,750 francs.

It certainly was a bargain compared with the staggering prices paid for the 19th-century works that followed, mostly from painters whose names rarely blacken the pages of art historical studies. The most generous critic would be hard put to find a justification for them, even under the excuse of kitsch. Jacques Carabain's view of the "The Dogana and the Church of Santa Maria della Salute in Venice" is the kind of picture postcard used in the more conservative calendars of the French postal service. It was about a thousand times dearer at the enormous price of 23,670 francs.

The day's feat, however, was the price of 215,570 francs paid toward the end of the paintings sale for a gigantic interior scene, 197 by 157 centimeters, by one Albert Aublet (1851-1938). Its documentary interest is undeniable. Every detail of what is obviously the drawing-room of a late 19th-century *hôtel particulier*, or town house, has been painstakingly painted as it once appeared in real life. A musician — the French composer Massenet — looks at a musical score, as a diva, standing by his side, offers comments. Another man in the background, the composer Vincent d'Indy, looks up. Higher up, on the landing of a wooden staircase, Debussy leans over the banister, following it all from a distance.

A year ago, the price might have been deemed low. Since then, kitsch has been going through a difficult period and its less colorful or extravagant products have been sinking.

What is the current world record price for an Aublet is above all an extraordinary price for a painting done in a drab color scheme that looks at the very best, like an enlarged version of a period photograph.

Contemporary Art From Japan Inc.

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — On first entering the galleries of the Camden Arts Center, Arkwright Road, London N.W.3, one has the impression that the paintings, graphics, drawings and low reliefs on the wall are the finalists in an European all-comers art competition.

A closer inspection confirms that the exhibits are by a multiplicity of hands, but the overall feeling is one of much greater elegance, subtlety, care for meter and precision of color and effect than are usually to be found in a European, or for that matter, American, group show.

Running until Feb. 21, this show, "Japanese Contemporary Art," is organized by the Japan Art and Culture Association of Tokyo in conjunction with the Japan External Trade Organization. It makes a splendid complement and contrast to the Great Japan Show at the Royal Academy.

Since 1966 the association has promoted an annual competition for artists working in Japan, from which the 60 or 70 works judged best have been sent overseas "to promote culture and international understanding." For this exhibition 38 works were selected from 685 submissions by 359 artists. However, to make this London show more representative of Japanese contemporary art, 18 other leading artists are by invitation showing a further 36 works, all created in 1980 or 1981.

So far as one may judge from this exhibition, the Japanese artist, like the Japanese industrialist, takes from Europe and America the raw ideas of any particular genre — surrealism, super-realism, *art brut*, abstract expressionism, systems art, collage, photography, silkscreen printing, relief carving — and then adapts it in a peculiarly Japanese way, pushing it to the utmost of its potentialities to produce masterly works. Ayo-o for example, uses an amalgam of figurative draftsmanship, calligraphy (in one case Roman, in the other Japanese), color bands and an organic leaf pattern, an intertwining of a hundred subtly graduated tones and geometric forms to portray the cosmos.

Most noteworthy of all is the subtle appreciation the Japanese artist

has for material — achieving the most complex effects with the simplest means. For instance, Tatsuo Kawaguchi uses rust-stained cloth panels to produce the 1980s equivalent of the classical *kakemono*, or hanging scroll; Katsumi Hirose uses acrylic and lead pencil on stainless steel to envision the concept "marking is the color"; the prize-winning Kosuke Iwata mounts ply on ply of rough, grainy, frayed-edged cloth on a panel emblematic of "The Sense of Touch"; Tetsuya Noda combines the traditional art of the woodblock print with pearly silkscreen to make an up-to-the-minute image.

Soetsu Yanagi, in a famous essay on "The Beauty of Washi" (hand-made paper) emphasizes the traditional respect in Japan for all forms of paper with the saying: "Tradition is paper's father and Nature paper's mother." It is no particular surprise, therefore, to find many Japanese artists making particular use of paper in their paintings.

Four in this show must be mentioned specially — Shin Kamaya uses torn-paper collage as another artist might use blocks of pigment; prize-winning Katsuhito Asouka and Kou Okada both use thread "sewn" into paper, the first to make a trompe l'oeil image, the other a delicate geometrical abstract, while Kazu Matsumoto, using colored pencils on 16 square panels of handmade paper, staggered or angled to trap or reflect light, makes a memorable shimmering image of the play of light and shade in nature.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, February 13-14, 1982 **

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Italy Forced To Rethink Industry Plan

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
ROME — Economic policies emerging in Italy make it clear that some of the country's favored industrial traditions and fiscal prejudices may be falling victim to the economic slump.

The government is now trying to increase cooperation between Fiat, the private company that is Italy's biggest automaker, and several state-owned companies in the auto, steel and telecommunications sectors. Montedison, the state-controlled chemicals group, is cooperating with private chemical companies, such as the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

In seeking this cooperation, government leaders have confessed that managers of state-owned companies are not able to cope with mounting industrial problems and need help from the private sector.

"There's no doubt we must find new forms," Alberto Mucci, chief economist at Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Italy's biggest commercial bank, said in a recent interview.

"Our economic and social problems, such as unemployment, are simply too weighty."

Critical Scrutiny
Italy's complex system of wage indexation, conceived as a tool to counter inflation, also seems to be falling victim to the economy's slowdown. Last fall, Italy's government convinced labor unions to accept a 16-percent ceiling on wage increases, although consumer prices are expected to increase by as much as 18 percent. The concession resulted from growing unemployment, which is estimated at more than 12 million.

Indeed, it was unemployment that led Italy to adopt the policies of nationalization and indexation that are meeting with growing disillusion and critical scrutiny.

To stimulate employment, and to bolster the depressed economy in southern Italy, the government channeled huge sums of money into state-owned companies in critical sectors such as steel, chemicals and automobiles, placing plants in the poverty pockets of the south.

Today, the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, the biggest of the state conglomerates, runs more than 500 companies in activities as diverse as steel, food, communications and shipping. The No. 2, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, operates in the fields of oil, chemicals and machinery.

Small Business Squeezed
Italy's current problems arose, many here say, because the country's growth rate in the 1970s was financed at the price of sharp inflation. While gross domestic product grew by 4 percent in 1980, for example, the inflation rate rose by more than 20 percent.

The country's small businesses, which have had a buoyant effect on the economy, have been squeezed increasingly by the 25 percent to 30 percent interest rates maintained to bring down inflation, as well as by soaring costs for labor, energy and raw materials.

To find the money for growing outlays, Italy sharply raised its foreign borrowing. Last year, the central bank, the Banca d'Italia, warned that the volume of debt was about \$45 billion, more than the nation's currency reserves. Interest payments alone, the bank said, would total \$7 billion to \$8 billion.

Inability to deal with the deepening crisis brought down Italy's last government in July. Its successor, the five-party coalition of Premier Giovanni Spadolini, has moved quickly to try to resolve the economic problems.

Government economists say the plan is to push through a package of combined spending cuts and tax (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

RCA Introduces 8-Hour Blank Videotape

NEW YORK — RCA has introduced the first eight-hour blank tape for use in videocassette recorders, giving its users a two- to four-hour advantage over competitive tapes now on the market.

The new tape carries a suggested retail price of \$32.95, RCA said Thursday. RCA's Electronics Division also introduced two more models of its Selectavision line of videocassette recorders.

Toyota Denies Reports on U.S. Factory Plans

TOKYO — A spokesman for Toyota said Friday that his company still is studying the possibilities of car production in the United States and that no decision has been made on it.

The spokesman was commenting on Thursday's reports that Toyota had decided to set up a U.S. car plant in the mid-1980s.

Brunswick to Sell Division for \$425 Million

CHICAGO — Brunswick, the unwilling target of a takeover bid by Whitaker, says it has agreed to sell its Sherwood Medical Industries subsidiary to American Home Products for \$425 million.

The announcement came Thursday after a judge rejected Whitaker's bid to block the sale of Sherwood — reportedly one of Whitaker's chief objectives in the attempted takeover.

Broken Hill Reports 36% Decline in Profit

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Proprietary Friday reported a profit of \$7.5 million Australian dollars (\$95 million) for the half that ended last Nov. 31, a drop of 36 percent from the 137.6 million dollars a year earlier.

The company added that the next six months' results will also be down because of continued poor market conditions.

The company said its worst performers were the steel and mineral sectors, which both showed losses. It added that its strongest performers were its oil and gas division and the John Lysaght Steel Products unit.

Saint-Gobain Sees 16% Increase in Sales

PARIS — Saint-Gobain said Friday it expects 1982 group sales to rise around 16 percent above the 1981 level, which it earlier estimated at \$1 billion French francs (\$8.5 billion).

GM Doubled Its Debt In 1981, Report Says

By Donald Wourms

DETROIT — The audited 1981 financial report of General Motors portrays a company with soaring debt, shrinking working capital and runaway capital spending.

The report, released Thursday, shows that GM took on more than \$1.4 billion in long-term debt in the final three months of 1981 — more than what most of the Fortune 500 companies generate in annual sales.

The heavy fourth-quarter borrowing brought GM's long-term debt to a record \$3.8 billion at year's end — twice the \$1.9 billion the company owed a year earlier.

Accordingly, GM's annual interest-cost burden nearly doubled to \$995 million during the year. And debt as a percentage of capitalization, a yardstick of financial health, jumped to 17.7 percent from 9.6 percent in a year.

"It's not what you'd call a danger point," said David Healy, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert.

"They get to 30 percent or 35 percent and you begin to wonder if they can handle the interest payments."

Mostly Overseas
The comparable ratio at Ford was 22 percent at the end of 1981. At debt-laden Chrysler, it stood at 81 percent.

Most of GM's borrowing has been in the red except for tax credits and the earnings of its finance and insurance subsidiaries. It was something of a turnaround from the previous year's deficit of \$763 million, GM's first loss since 1921.

Miscalculations
The final tab of \$9.7 billion helps explain why GM has canceled some projects and put off others for a year or more. The company says it still plans to spend the \$40 billion, but that the money will not go as far as it thought.

GM officials have blamed the overrun on miscalculations of the inflation rate and decisions to spend additional money on certain projects. The company has also fallen short of its targets on some cost-cutting measures.

Ford and Union Reach Tentative Agreement on Contract

By John Holusha

DEARBORN, Mich. — The United Automobile Workers and Ford Motor have reached tentative agreement on an "economic framework" for a new contract, but UAW president Douglas A. Fraser warned that other issues remained to be resolved.

Both sides in the negotiations said Thursday the pace was quickening. Peter J. Pestillo, Ford's vice president for labor relations, said he expected a settlement by Friday evening. The company has said it needs wage and benefit concessions from workers to compete with Japanese automakers.

Mr. Fraser indicated that the economic framework included concessions by the union, among them elimination of the 3-percent annual pay increase that the workers had in the past. It was not known if the union had accepted limitations on cost-of-living increases, as Ford had proposed.

The new agreement would supersede the current agreement, due to expire on Sept. 14, and last until Sept. 14, 1984.

Both Mr. Fraser and Mr. Pestillo said the economic framework dealt primarily with the concessions the company was seeking and that the remainder of the talks would focus on union proposals to limit the amount of work the company farms out to foreign and non-union domestic sources, and on plant closings.

Asked if he was confident of a contract being signed, Mr. Pestillo said, "If they like

my [contract] language as much as I like their money, then we'll have an agreement."

Unlike General Motors, which had proposed linking union concessions to reductions in the price of automobiles, Ford has offered greater job security as its main inducement for the union to give up some paid time off and defer future pay increases.

Mr. Fraser said the union was seeking stronger assurances on job security than the company had yet offered and warned that the talks could still break off, despite the tentative accord on money issues.

"Nothing is settled until everything is settled," he said.

Although Mr. Fraser said the talks were only about "50 percent of the way home," the atmosphere at Ford seemed different from that at General Motors, where talks on a new contract collapsed two weeks ago.

In the final days of the negotiations at General Motors, the union issued a statement warning that time was growing short with both sides far apart.

Mr. Fraser said the issues of profit-sharing and union participation in company decision making remained to be resolved, along with job security.

He declined to confirm a report that the union concessions would save Ford \$1 billion over the life of the contract, saying the actual figure would be affected by future developments. But he added that "Ford will have lower unit labor costs immediately."

Estimates place Ford's hourly labor costs at \$21.17 in wages and fringe benefits.

U.S. Car Dealers See Rebates as Scant Help

By Thomas L. Friedman

DETROIT — With their inventory of unsold cars at the highest level in history, the five leading automakers in the United States have begun a "rebate war" in a mad scramble for shares of the shrinking U.S. market.

This week marked the first time that General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors and Volkswagen of America all have offered rebate incentives simultaneously, and early reports indicate that the discounts are spurring car purchases.

But despite the improved sales associated with discount marketing, many dealers and analysts say some manufacturers are surprisingly unenthusiastic about the rebate programs.

The higher sales, they contend, are dangerously illusory because the market is not really being enlarged; people are timing their purchases to coincide with the rebates.

The auto company profits are not likely to be fattened by the discounts, because the rebates almost always cost more money than they generate. The only ones to have greeted the rebates with unalloyed enthusiasm have been the consumers.

"I just hope the rebates aren't here to stay," said Mark Herrmann, a New York City Buick dealer. "All we are doing is borrowing sales from the coming months without making the market any bigger. In the process we are conditioning people like Pavlov's dogs to only come out when the rebate bell rings. It is going to be very difficult to deprogram them."

Friction Created
The rebates have created a certain amount of friction between the dealers and the manufacturers, which highlights their parallel but nonetheless different — perspectives on the discount programs.

According to a senior research analyst at Ford, manufacturers approach rebates primarily hoping to lose as little money as possible. The decision to offer rebates is taken essentially to move out backlogged dealer inventory, to keep factories running at reasonable levels and to protect market share from other manufacturers offering rebates so that when economic conditions improve the company's customer and dealer base will be intact.

"Rebating is the last thing you want to do as far as marketing is concerned," said Robert D. Lund, vice president for sales and marketing at General Motors. "It is a morass of fleshing out inventory conditions improve the company's customer and dealer base will be intact."

The Ford official said: "The reason you rebate is because when your volume drops off and you start to lose money, you cover your fixed costs. With the rebates in place, it may only cost you \$80 a unit because of the increased volume."

These calculations by the car makers were readily apparent during the past month. According to the manufacturers' reports for December, 1981, Chrysler, which has had a more or less permanent rebate in effect for the past year, had a 13.4 percent share of the domestic auto sales market, up at least 2 percentage points from a year earlier. Ford and GM, which did not have rebates in effect, had 20.1 and 61.2 percent shares, respectively. The remaining shares were divided between American Motors and Volkswagen.

On Jan. 13, Ford introduced a rebate program offering 5 percent off its popular Escort and Lynx compacts until April, plus two years of free maintenance. By the end of January, 1982, Ford's market share was up to 28 percent, GM's down to 57.6 percent and Chrysler's down to 11.4 percent.

GM, seeing the erosion of its market share because of the rebates, and having already promised the public price reductions growing out of contract negotiations with the United Automobile Workers, was forced to join the fray. In the first week of February, GM instituted rebates ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 on selected cars delivered between Feb. 1 and March 31.

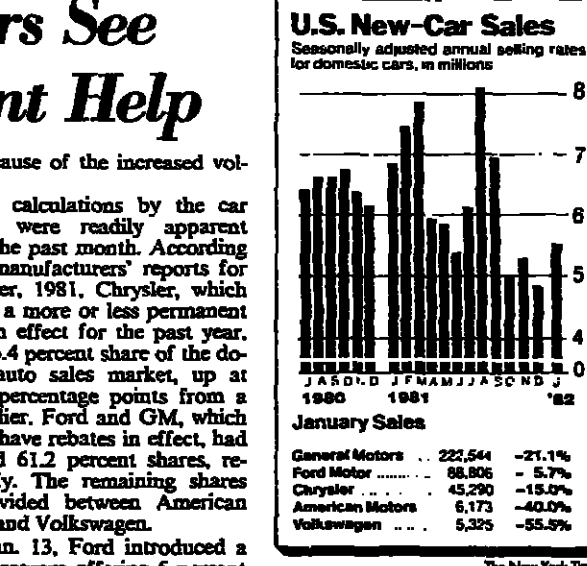
Ford and Chrysler quickly responded by broadening their rebate programs, while Volkswagen announced its own giveaway plan.

"When everyone starts rebating," Mr. Lund said, "the market shares eventually go back to where they normally are, except everyone's prices are lower."

Even if the market shares return to traditional patterns, the makers argue, that the improved sales, though they may prove temporary, help them and their dealers with cash flow and generate some dealer-owned momentum for the spring so that factories can operate closer to capacity.

That at least is the theory, but it could be headed for trouble in today's marketplace. Since last year the dealers have come to grasp fully the essential truth about rebates: The rebated car you sell today is a nonrebatable car you probably will not sell tomorrow.

"Sure the rebates have been helping with some sales," said Sam Driscoll, a Pontiac, Mich., Buick dealer. "But that doesn't mean I have increased my orders for the spring like GM expects. I learned my lesson last year. In February, 1981, we had a rebate, sales went up and I ordered an extra 100 cars for the spring. But as soon as the rebates ended last April, sales dropped way off, and I am still sitting with 60 of those cars."



U.S. Money Supply Climbs; Stock Prices in N.Y. Mixed

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed mixed Friday in lackluster trading as investors moved to the sidelines ahead of the money supply figures, released after the close.

The Federal Reserve said that the M-1 measure of the money supply rose \$2.3 billion to \$449.7 billion for the week ended Feb. 3.

Analysts had projected M-1 for the week to be anywhere from slightly up to down as much as \$2 billion.

For three of the last four Mondays, the market has dropped sharply because increases or smaller-than-expected declines in M-1 were announced the preceding Friday. Analysts said investors did not want to get caught in the same pattern this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average was narrowly higher most of the day but then inched lower in afternoon trading to close off 0.86 at 833.81. Advances edged declines, however, by about 650 to 660 and volume slid to 37.07 million shares from the 46.73 million traded Thursday.

Analysts also attributed the slow day to the fact that many traders were away for a four-day holiday weekend. The markets will be closed Monday.

Analysts believe the market basically is still in a downward trend as worries over budget deficits and high interest rates continued to occupy traders. They believe unless something changes the market's direction, it may test the Dow's 824 level set last September, a 1981 low.

The market's downward movement is being blunted by bargain hunting, and a number of companies have been buying up their own shares at low prices.

Investors worry President Reagan's proposed deficits will push interest rates higher and choke off economic recovery.

EEC Steel Producers To Limit U.S. Exports

By Thomas L. Friedman

BRUSSELS — European Economic Community steel producers, accused by U.S. steelmakers of unfair trade practices, will hold down exports to the United States in the second quarter of this year, industry sources said Friday.

The producers, grouped in the EEC steelmakers' association Eurofer, have decided that exports should not exceed a set tonnage in order to avoid further provoking the U.S. firms, they said.

The sources declined to reveal the tonnage. But one well-placed executive described it as "modest" compared with traditional levels during that period.

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Investors worry President Reagan's proposed deficits will push interest rates higher and choke off economic recovery.

"There is a new mood of sobriety among community steelmakers," one source said.

EEC sources confirmed that an agreement had been reached to hold down exports, but said the level might not be regarded as modest in the United States.

Seven major U.S. firms last month filed more than 100 suits alleging that EEC companies were dumping steel on the U.S. market or receiving illegal subsidies.

Talks between U.S. and EEC officials in Washington this week failed to resolve the rift over steel.

U.S. trade representative William E. Brock said at the end of the talks that he saw little chance of a negotiated settlement to the dispute, adding that the suits were likely to run their full course.

This could lead to the imposition of punitive duties on EEC steel imports, which would effectively squeeze many community producers out of a market in which they sold some 6 million tons of steel last year, 60 percent up on 1980.

Industry sources said one reason for cutting second quarter exports was to head off the threat of retroactive duties.

European industry sources said there was a feeling that moderation was necessary in a bid to avoid an effective closing of the U.S. market which could lead to a new and disastrous price-cutting war among producers deprived of a vital outlet.

Paris Nationalizations
PARIS — Shares of the major French companies and banks due to be nationalized will probably be required on the Paris stock exchange next Wednesday or Thursday, officials at the stockbrokers' association said Friday. The Constitutional Court cleared Thursday the Socialist government's nationalization bill.

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Underwriters Worried by SEC Rule Proposal

By Tim Caxington

NEW YORK — A new law proposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission is threatening to transform securities underwriting from a gentlemanly art to a financial roller derby involving fast-paced risk takers.

The proposed change, known as rule 462A, would allow corporations to file a single registration statement for two years of financings, and, during that span, jump in and out of the market at will. Buried in a package of rules designed to cut red tape, the plan could revolutionize the way big corporations meet their financing needs.

It also threatens to fracture old allegiances and time-honored procedures involved in securities underwriting. Usually, borrowers rely on their traditional investment banker to put together a syndicate of banks, often the same institutions, to underwrite and market a public issue. Eyebrows can still be raised on Wall Street when a major borrower turns to a different lead manager or allows new names to appear among the top tier underwriters.

By promising to create a high-stakes bidding process for new securities, the plan threatens to intensify the already growing concentration of financial power among the biggest institutions in the United States.

Dismay over the proposed change is only beginning to arise. Last week, Robert H.B. Baldwin, the chief of Morgan Stanley, flew to Washington to deliver an emphatic message to SEC Chairman John Shad: Stop the rule. Whether the commission heads the investment banker's advice will be known in as little as two weeks, when the agency is expected to consider the matter.

But some of Morgan Stanley's largest investment banking clients — Exxon, U.S. Steel Corp. and Du Pont — have endorsed the plan in letters to the SEC.

Morgan Stanley, kingpin of Wall Street's big

underwriting managers, is seen by many investment bankers as the firm with the most to lose if the rule goes through. The old-line investment bank could see its hegemony badly shaken as rivals snatch business that otherwise would have been filtered to investors through syndicates run by Morgan.

Morgan is a letter to Shad does not say its own underwriting profits would be pared if the rule were adopted. But it does point to another set of losers — the regional securities firms throughout the United States, many of which have recently sold out rather than compete with the heavily capitalized financial giants forming in New York and Chicago.

Other firms are taking notice as well. David Batten, a managing director at First Boston, thinks the fallout will be felt mainly in the bond market, where interest-rate volatility has already made market timing an obsession. "It's the equivalent for the bond business of May Day, 1973, for the stock business," he said, referring to the end of the fixed brokerage commission system.

Others see rule 462A as a "Europeanizing" of the U.S. bond markets. They believe the new environment under the rule will be most similar to the present Eurobond market, where negligible registration requirements enable companies to scoop up hundreds of millions of dollars on short notice. Rather than syndicates, so-called "bought deals" dominate.

Regression Seen
In the U.S. markets, after several streamlining moves by the SEC, some issues can be brought to market in as little as 48 hours after filing a shortened registration statement. While that period seemed lightning fast two years ago, some experts think it is long enough to cause an issuer to miss one of today's much-discussed interest-rate "windows," financial jargon for the fleeting downturns in rates that make debt financing suddenly attractive.

"This is a great adventure for us — to allow the greatest flexibility without diminishing investor protection," said Lee Spencer, who heads the SEC Corporate Finance Division.

The SEC, however, is encountering some disagreement on whether investors would be protected fully. John Whitehead, Goldman Sachs senior partner, said that the 1929 pre-commission days, when new securities offerings arrived with scant information on the finances of the issuer, Morgan officials similarly worry that investors would not have time to review the registrations of split-second issuers.

Merrill Lynch has taken a guardedly positive stance on rule 462A. In an analysis prepared for its investment banking clients, the nation's largest securities firm said that the rules "offer a range of advantages over current practices." Merrill Lynch then explained that "with no time between pricing and offering, a managing underwriter with substantial capital may be in a position to take down an entire offering without extensive syndication, resulting in potential savings in time and cost."

Merrill Lynch also understood its special advantage as an underwriter in such situations — the largest distribution network on Wall Street. "An important factor behind a firm's ability to bid aggressively for a block of securities is its ability to minimize market risk by reselling."

Whatever their individual advantages under the proposed system, all Wall Street firms have one major fear — that they may be bypassed. Once a corporation has filed an initial registration statement one of the big investing institutions, such as a bank, insurance company or mutual fund, could call up a corporate treasurer or directly to bid on a block of securities. "It's entirely possible that the whole industry could lose," said a Salomon Bros. official. "They could go to direct distribution to institutions; that would be the worst-case scenario."

Wholesale Prices Up 0.4% For U.S. During January

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices, as measured by the Producer Price Index, rose 0.4 percent in January, the Labor Department said Friday.

The January gain followed an increase of 0.3 percent in December and translated to an annual rate of 5.3 percent, the department said.

The increase showed the effect of last month's meat and produce price increases, but also the continuing moderating influence of abundant fuel supplies and price stability for factory equipment, the department said.

Food prices for dealers during January shot up at a 1.1 percent monthly rate, the highest since a drought-inspired jump of 2.6 percent in August 1980.

The rapid acceleration of food prices was anticipated because of bad weather in California and Florida and an increase in pork prices.

White House spokesmen saw the figure as more good news for inflation fighters. They were encouraged by continued signs of progress in getting inflation down, a spokesman for the President's Council of Economic Advisors said.

Chief Commerce Department economist Robert Ortner echoed the theme. "Without the food increase, the index was even better than it appears on the surface."

"We've made tremendous progress which the bond markets haven't even noticed let alone accepted," he said.

Private economist Michael Evans, who heads a Washington forecast firm, called the food price increase "temporary and weather-produced" and otherwise "we would have been pretty close to zero."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 12, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Sfr.	B.F.	S.P.	D.R.
Amsterdam	2.155	4.795	10.40	42.22	0.3005	—	4.68	13.39	35.45
Brussels (B)	44.50	74.525	17.28	6.72	3.1975	15.285	—	21.285	6.715
London (L)	2.007	4.795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (P)	1.282	—	4.815	11.908	23.24	4.779	74.55	2.57	14.355
Milano	1.2715	2.5535	59.28	70.10	—	48.28	31.28	46.84	16.38
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	4.86	11.195	25.24	—	4.70	37.40	14.925	75.85	77.20
Zurich	1.9145	2.154	65.50	31.65	0.194	71.19	47.12	—	24.54
ECU	1.659	0.595	2.659	4.21	1.2657	2.643	47.12	1.977	8.018

Dollar Rates

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Sfr.	B.F.	S.P.	D.R.
Amsterdam	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277
Brussels (B)	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277
London (L)	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277
Paris (P)	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277
Milano	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277
New York	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277
Porto	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277
Zurich	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277
ECU	0.0277	0.0607	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277	0.0277

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80																				

[illegible]

Company	Per.	Assd	Pay.	B.
Darlington Mfg	Q	.36	2-10	2
Jefferson Natl L Ins	Q	.19	5-3	4
Owens-Illinois	Q	.42	3-15	2
	INITIAL			
Singer King Co		.85	3-76	
	OMITTED			
	USUAL			
Dorman Indus				
	Q	.1272	2-31	
Addison Wesley	Q	.38	3-6	
Abramson & Co	Q	.34	3-5	
Amer Balanced Fund	Q	.22	3-5	

[illegible]

Avon Prod	Interco of	Raymond B
Bend & cv	Int'l Paper	Reading Bor
Boring	Int'lroubGe	Revere Cop
Boston	Jerc C 3640	Smith Int
C&D Pac	KenCo Cos	Shenoi Enr
Charmo Spk	Kerr	Shoemaker
Crame Co	Kysring	Tessand
Dean Foods n	LTV Co of	Touhnan
Dow Chem	Leaer Slegler	Timken Co
Duke P Co	Magic Chee	Transo Fin
Dynalac	MachessGro n	Unidril n
Echma Petr	MachessGro n	Unidril n
Eschalt pfb	MachessGro n	Unidril n
FstSBor	MachessGro n	Unidril n
Fst Chart	MachessGro n	Unidril n
Gardman Inv	MachessGro n	Unidril n
Gibson Fin	MachessGro n	Unidril n
Gilwin Fin	MachessGro n	Unidril n
Gilwin Fin	MachessGro n	Unidril n

Japan Denies Cautioning Chip Firms on U.S. Sale

The report said the ministry made its views known separately to Hitachi, Nippon Electric, Toshiba, Fuyo, Mitsubishi Electric, Oki Electric Industry Co. and Fujitsu. All six said they had not received any such notice.

INITIAL

Highs and Lows

NEW LOWS—70
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Reuters
— The January

The Japanese Trade and Industry and a report in the main newspaper to the government has called for Japanese semiconductor makers to be more competitive in the large scale integrated circuit market in the United States. The report said the views known separately from Nippon Electric, Hitachi Electric, Okai Electric Co. and Fujitsu Co. had not received

TOKYO Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, in an interview published here Friday accused Japan of following U.S. sanctions against Moscow and bringing bilateral economic relations to their lowest level since World War II.

He told the Asahi Shimbun in Moscow that bilateral trade and economic relations are at an unprecedented low because Japan had been losing the opportunity to expand ties by following the United States in imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Patolichev was quoted as saying, "Japan is entirely responsible for this." He added that expansion of trade and economic relations would lead to mutual benefits because Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors.

The newspaper's interview with Patolichev as saying economic sanctions had affected two-way trade, which totaled \$4.2 billion in 1981 compared with \$7 billion in trade between the Soviet Union and Finland.

He said that Japanese exports show year with Moscow rose 13.8 percent last year to \$5.28 billion compared to trade growth with the U.S. of 14.5 percent and 10.5 percent with China.

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Yesterday's Jumbles YOUTH FORUM MISFIT ACCENT
Answer A job for someone who's well-padded—"CUSHY"

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*That's the BORING thing about snow...
IT ONLY COMES IN ONE FLAVOR*

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TRUTH . . . AND CONSEQUENCES

Seen Who Would Not be Silenced

By Greg Mitchell. 320 pp. \$14.95.
Dembner/Norton, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 10110

Reviewed by Robert Wilson

ONCE, about 2½ years ago, I spent a morning drinking coffee and chatting in the living room of William Kuykendall, one of Greg Mitchell's "Seven Who Would Not Be Silenced." Kuykendall had recently admitted to the FBI that he and an accomplice had poured caustic soda on unused fuel rods at Vepco's Surry nuclear power station, where he was training to be a control-room operator. Vepco claimed that the caustic had done more than \$1 million worth of damage. Kuykendall told the press he had committed this crime to dramatize what he claimed to be a lack of security at the nuclear plant.

I was talking to Kuykendall with the thought of writing an article about him. Here was the story of a courageous

Most of the seven paid a price for their actions. William Kuykendall went to jail. Lois Gibbs' marriage broke up. Maude DeVictor, who as a clerk with the Veterans Administration in Chicago began to piece together the effects of Agent Orange of Vietnam veterans (until someone realized how much it would cost if the government had to take responsibility for poisoning its soldiers), went on welfare for two years after she lost her job; the VA has recently given it back. Jim Murrells, who witnessed a prison riot and then broke the jail-house code by testifying against the rapist, is a marked man (another inmate who ran into him at a hearing remarked incredulously, "Maslinski, what are you doing still alive?"). He tried to

Dollar Bond Selection.....	FI 101.69	prices: a = Asked; o = Bid; C = Cash; F = Euro
Florin Bond Selection.....	FI 98.75	to \$1 per unit; S/S = Stock Split; F = Euro
Intervall.....	SF 455.00	R/T: 3 = Succeeded;
Japan Portfolio.....	SF 110.75	N.C. = Not Communicated; o = Redem.
Swisswater New Ser.....	SF 99.00	price/Euro-Coupon; so = Formerly Worldwide
Univ. Bond Select.....	SF 74.49	Unit Lfd; FI = Dutch Florins



Ketchikan
2-13

"Time for another round of the game."

THAT'S THE SCARY THING ABOUT SNOW...
IT ONLY COMES IN ONE FLAVOR.

Re

in line.

